THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

ARE WE "MAKING GOOD" IN AVIATION?

HINDENBURG IS NOT UNEASY about the coming American offensive in the air, for we hear that the German military authorities have been telling their newspaper correspondents "that this American peril does not exist." Even some of our own newspaper writers seem to have shared Teuton contempt for our home aerial preparations. They made much of the story that American officers at the front, troubled by German air supremacy in their sector, have been anxiously querying: "When are some American planes coming here?" They have pointed to the fatalities in our aviation training-camps as evidence of inefficiency somewhere, and they have hinted that our aerial performance is lagging far behind our promises. But Secretary Baker's statement that American-made battle-planes have already gone to France five months ahead of schedule has gone far to reestablish confidence at home, tho we do not hear of any corresponding depression at the German Great Headquarters. At last, comments the New York *Times*, American airplane manufacturers "have their coats off" and are getting things done. And the Syracuse *Post-Standard* is moved to declare confidently: "If the airplane is to be the means by which the Hohenzollerns, Hindenburg, Ludendorff, and the whole murderous outfit are to be brought to the bar of justice, our fliers can be trusted to do the business."

The airplanes we have sent to France were not due there till summer. According to Mr. Baker, they are "equipped with the first Liberty motors from machine production," and mark "the final overcoming of many difficulties met in building up this new and intricate industry." Engine production is now on a quantity basis, and the peak of production will soon be reached. Two serious problems have been solved by American skill and industry—

> "These were the almost total lack both of airplane industry and of airplane engineering knowledge. The industry was rudimentary, with only one company on an appreciable production basis and a dozen smaller experimental companies. . . . . . .
>
> "The engineering problems were even more complex. Europe at war, with the best engineers of each country pitted against each other in a struggle which knew no close, had worked out most ingenious developments in the light of actual fighting experience. Information reaching here was generally fragmentary and always late.
>
> "As a result, when war came the United States had practically no airplane engineering staff and no modern fighting planes."

The difficulty in keeping up with the rapid development of the fighting plane is shown by the statement of a signal-corps officer that not a single machine of the type planned when Congress appropriated $640,000,000 for an air-fleet will see service in France. This officer explained to a Senate committee a few weeks ago that four types of machines were being manufactured: elementary training, advanced training, combat, and bombing. Contracts have been let for 5,350 of the elementary type, first used by the students; 2,153 have been completed, and contracts had been awarded for 1,400 of the advanced training. Information about the combat and bombing craft was withheld.

Looking back over the accomplishments of the Aircraft Board the New York *Herald* notes how "close contact with Allied war-services has been established, an international standardization has been agreed upon at home, twenty-four great training-stations and nine grounds for preliminary flying have been provided, and the program for equipping and training fliers and mechanics has been faithfully carried forward, practically on schedule time." Besides providing our own embryo aviators with all the standardized training machines they need, "many million dollars of material in various stages, including motors, have been shipped abroad, and advanced training overseas adjacent to the theater of military operations has been successfully carried forward."

Perhaps the very circumstance that the Government had to set about to develop a new industry almost from the bottom was fortunate, the Minneapolis *Journal* suggests, "for it gave the War Department opportunity to build up from the ground an organization of the best talents, completely free from the dead hand of precedent and the entanglements of red tape." Writing in *The New Republic*, Mr. George Soule agrees that the fact that the air service had to lay its own foundation gave it a real advantage over the rest of the Army. This writer credits the success of the Aircraft Board and the Signal Corps to energy and imagination, and an organization "which gave scope for enthusiastic team-work under good leadership." The air service planned its project to the last detail and put "the right men" at work with "the right machinery." The Signal Corps is headed by

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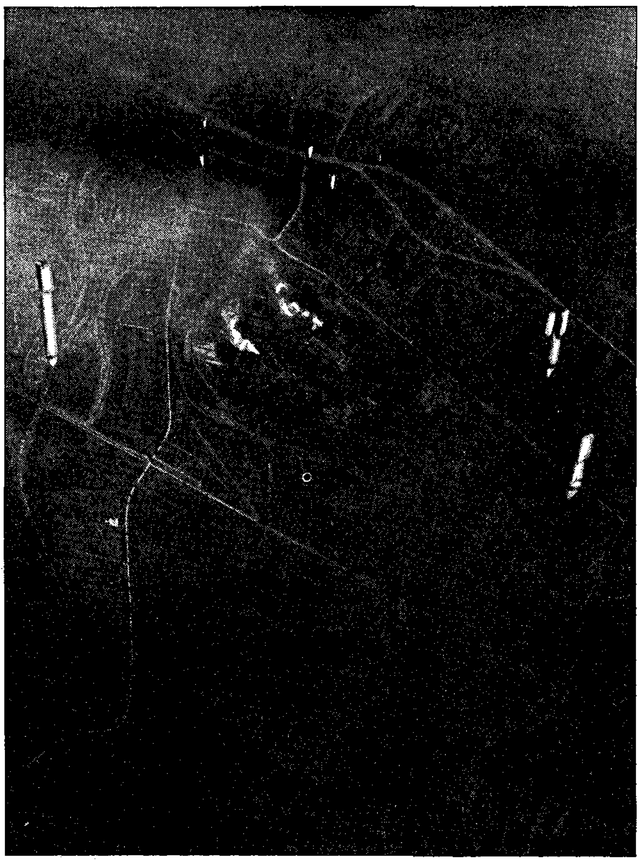


Official photograph by the French Air Service.

SEVEN BOMBS FALLING

On a German munitions-factory, as photographed from the French plane that dropt them. Note also the fires breaking out below.

Maj.-Gen. George O. Squier. The General and his two chief assistants, experienced business men with army commissions, are members of the Aircraft Board, of which Howard E. Coffin is chairman. The Board includes two other civilians and three naval officers, and has authority to "supervise and direct the purchase, production, and manufacture" of everything relating to the air service. Mr. Soule goes on to describe how this "close organization" went at things:

"The Aircraft Board picked out the two best motor-designers in the country, told them what kind of motor was required, furnished them with plans and models of all the most successful existing engines. It summoned to their aid the best automotive engineers, from competing firms. The men locked themselves in a room and completed rough plans within five days. Inside of a month the desired motor was set up and running. It was something hitherto unknown—an airplane motor of highest efficiency that could be standardized and made in quantity by machine process. A large part of the automobile industry was converted to the manufacture of the new engine. Finished Liberty motors, made under factory conditions, were actually delivered about the time the rifle-plants were cutting dies preparatory to the manufacture of Browning machine guns. . . . . .

"The science of aviation grows so rapidly that design succeeds design with a speed annoying to one who must plan for large-scale production. Blue-prints and specifications have to be altered continually. Materials, too, are troublesome. No fabric is so good for wings as linen. Linen is now available in large quantities from nowhere except Ireland. Negotiations for this supply had to be conducted with the British Government; it had to be apportioned among all the nations desiring it. No wood is so good for the frame as spruce. The logging strikes in the Northwest were alone enough to account for the two months' delay. The Aircraft Board discovered that all the cut spruce in the country would scarcely be enough. It commandeered the Pacific coast output, and then made plans to cut more.

"The Liberty motor is so powerful that no lubricant can be used in it except castor-oil. The Aircraft Board procured almost the whole supply in the country, imported castor beans from Bombay and other distant places, and finally encouraged more castor-bean raising in the South, by furnishing seed beans at cost and contracting for the product at a fixt price. And so on, through a long list of scarce raw materials and metals."

The writer in the New York weekly concludes that the Signal Corps is certainly "the nearest ready" of any part of our Army, and that it may confidently expect to have several hundred thousand trained aviators, observers, and helpers, on time; American-built planes, according to program, about two months late; and a full supply of motors, designed and built in America, on time.

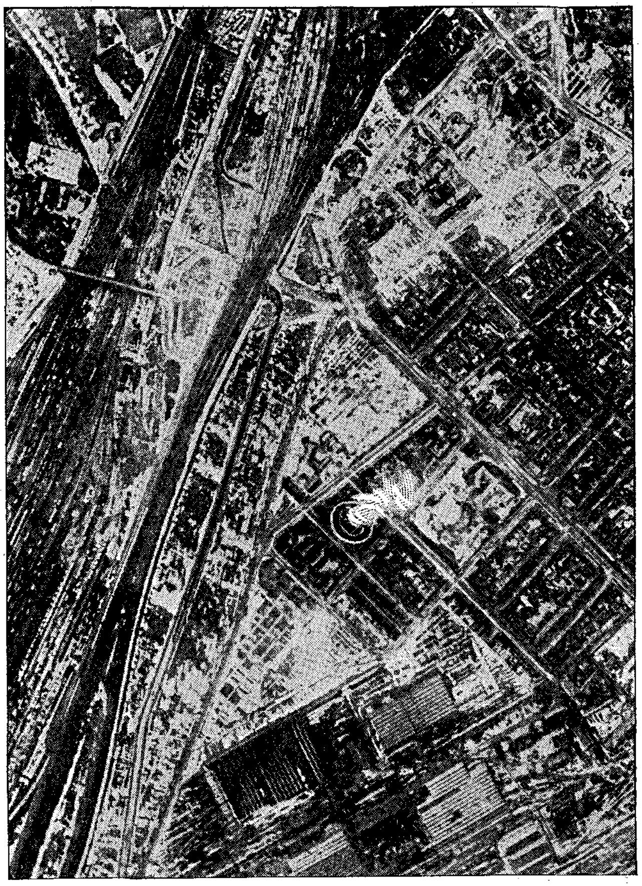
All who have seen the new Liberty airplane motor pronounce it a remarkable success, we read in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, which adds:

"The only criticism came in the latter part of December from Professor Ames, of the National Research Council, and that was not concerning the motor, but the lack of mechanics competent to repair it and the lack of teachers and proper equipment for the school planes. Wide publicity was given his suggestions, and it may be presumed that all that is humanly possible has been done to overcome the difficulties."

The Cleveland *Press* denounces as products of "the German lie-factory" all stories of the failure of the Liberty motor, and it quotes the editor of *The Scientific American* as saying:

"In spite of the wide-spread belief that the building of motors for military airplanes could be done only in such highly specialized plants as are found in Europe, the tests, severe and prolonged, to which the Liberty motor has been subjected prove that an equally fine product can be made by our quantity-production methods.

"The Liberty motor is to-day well in advance of current practise. Thus, the celebrated Rolls-Royce, which weighs 950 pounds, 'has never authentically developed more than 360 horse-power'; whereas the Liberty motor develops more than 400 horse-power at 1,625 revolutions, on a total weight of only 800 pounds.



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REPAYING THE TEUTON IN HIS OWN COIN.

A British reprisal-raid on Karlsruhe, as seen by the raider. Note the fire starting below.

"In view of these facts, coupled with the severe tests to which it has been put, it is not surprizing to learn that the Allied governments have placed large orders in this country for the new motor."

But in aviation, as elsewhere, men are as necessary as machines. The Columbus *Dispatch* reminds us that for every machine in the air there must be, according to the military authorities, 46 trained men on the ground. This means 115,000 men for the present maximum of 2,500 planes in use on the West front, and it means 500,000 skilled mechanics and aviators if we are to provide 10,000 airplanes. We are going to have the fighting planes: "we are going to darken the heavens with them." But, "it can't be done to-day or to-morrow, nor at all unless men capable of being highly trained voluntarily enter the service."

Then, as a Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* observes, it will do no good to be months ahead of our schedule here, if obstacles continue to come up in getting both planes and aviators sent to Europe. And here, as in all discussions of war-programs, we come upon the fundamental need for more ships.

While the work of turning out airplanes is, according to official reports, being successfully accomplished, grave doubts have lately arisen in the public mind as to whether our Government is successful in turning out aviators. Nearly every day brings the news of the death of one or more young army aviators in collisions or other accidents at army training-fields here or in France. Over sixty flying cadets had lost their lives in training in the United States up to the end of last month, and a smaller number have similarly perished abroad. Official War Department records show fifty-one home training fatalities between June, 1917 and the last week of February. Ten officers and twenty-nine cadets were killed in training flights and twelve men were killed in unauthorized flights and in ground accidents. Our editors find this news most distressing, and the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* believes that the accidents are inexcusable. It is moved to ask whether "the supervision of our aviation camps is in the hands of officers who know their business." It thinks that somebody has been "negligent in permitting unskilled and untried men to fly near one another." It feels that the death of so many young aviators can not be tolerated, and concludes: "Officers who have not learned to respect the motto 'make haste slowly' should be declared unfit to superintend the training of aviators."

The answer of the Signal Corps is that the percentage of casualty among our avaitors is, in fact, "very low, considering the increase in the number of men flying each day"—

"The aviators at the Signal Corps training-schools are averaging about 1,700 hours of flying a day,which makes a distance of about 102,000 miles flown each day. This is equal to four trips around the earth."

The death of Capt. Vernon Castle, at Fort Worth, emphasizes the press statements to the effect that not all of the accidents have occurred to novices, that more British and Canadian fliers than Americans have been killed in American camps, and that similar casualties have occurred in the French and British camps. Army officers who have noted that several fatalities occurred when the fliers were proceeding carefully and avoiding "stunts" hint that pro-German workers may have tampered with some of the machines during the process of manufacture. At any rate, we find a tacit admission of error in the announcement in a Washington dispatch that the War Department will endeavor to reduce collisions in the future by spreading out the training areas to eliminate crowding in the air.

Officials in Washington, according to a New York *Times* dispatch, believe that the contest for the supremacy of the air at the front will be a drawn battle for the next six months, but after that our airplanes and our aviators, conveyed by our new ships, will decide the issue against the Teutons. Just what will they accomplish, the Kansas City *Star* asks, and it replies:

"Of course, their services in scouting and in directing artillery-fire are invaluable. But there is a growing conviction that they will do exceedingly effective work in bombing lines of communication and industrial centers. The anti-aircraft guns have not proved particularly effective defenses. The greatest danger to the bombing planes is attack by hostile battle-planes. The American aircraft service must be able to send out its bombing squadrons heavily protected by an escort fleet. With enough planes it ought to prove possible to cripple German munitions-works and to make the task of supplying the army at the front one of enormous difficulty."

Other newspaper writers have come to doubt the winning of the war by the bombing process, and several of them quote Mr. Hilaire Belloc as authority for the statement that large-scale destruction of German war-materials and agencies can only be accomplished, if ever, when the German fighting-lines have been thrust back scores of miles toward Berlin. For Mr. Belloc reasons in one of his New York *Tribune* articles that the present radius of effective action with bomb-laden airplanes is too limited to reach far into German territory.

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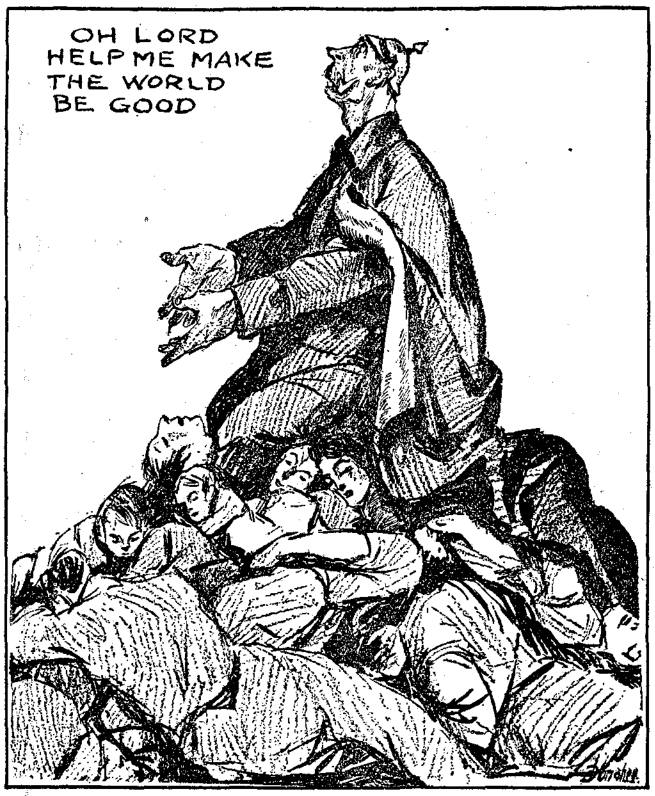
A DUEL IN THE AIR.

The French plane at the top is maneuvering for position preparatory to swooping down on its German adversary. After a short machine-gun duel the Frenchman downed the Teuton. The photograph was made by an observer in another French battle-plane.

But perhaps German lack of anxiety about an American bombardment of Berlin or Essen is not due entirely to contempt for our efficiency or knowledge of the limitations of our air squadrons. There is evidence that Germany's defense against such raids will be a great offensive of her own. London dispatches have told of new German airplanes with multiple engines, large guns, and ingenious bomb-carrying devices. As we read in a New York *Sun* dispatch: "Germany has been preparing for this aerial offensive for eighteen months—in fact, since the failure of her *Zeppelin* campaign, when the factories and plants for building dirigibles were turned over for the construction of airplanes for the great aerial drive in the spring of 1918." But both London and Paris, says the same writer, are confident that their own new airplanes and anti-aircraft guns will prevent German raiders from accomplishing more than they have done in this season's raids. Meanwhile, Allied and German official reports show that the Allied aviators still hold the mastery of the blue.

HYPOCRISY OF GERMAN PEACE TALK

THE UTTER INSINCERITY of Count von Hertling's peace gestures, our editorial observers point out, is glaringly revealed by Germany's cynical method of celebrating her "negotiated" peace with Russia. When the Bolshevik Government agreed to all the German terms, including the surrender of rich Russian provinces and the payment of a huge indemnity, German armies immediately began a march upon Petrograd—with the purpose, the revolutionists fear, of restoring Czar Nicholas to the throne. This alone, it is generally conceded, gives the saddening but conclusive answer to those in the various Allied countries who believed that peace and justice could be reached by way of negotiations with an undefeated Germany. While Count von Hertling in the Reichstag does lip-service to President Wilson's four principles of peace, German forces in Russia trample all these principles underfoot. Hence it is not surprizing to read in dispatches from the Allied capitals that none of the nations which are our companions in arms will be lulled into any false sense of hope by the German Chancellor's words. The situation gives emphasis to the words of President Wilson when in his reply to the Pope he said: "We can not take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guaranty of anything that is to endure unless explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves as the other peoples of the world would be justified in accepting." And in the meanwhile, remarks the New York *Herald*, we must "talk war and think war until the war is won." The war is "on the plane of force still," agrees the Chicago *Tribune*, "and we would do well to summon all our moral and material energies to proceed on that plane." Chancellor von Hertling's words convince the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* that "while Germany is quite willing to accept abstract principles she is unwilling to give them substance," and that "she will not 'get down to brass tacks' until she is beaten down." The Chancellor's pretended acceptance of the four principles defined by President Wilson, remarks the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, is negatived by his conditions and qualifications. The whole situation, declares the Chicago *Herald*, "shows conclusively that Germany has no intention of making any peace except one highly advantageous to herself and disastrous to the rest of the world." The German Chancellor, notes the Kansas City *Star*, was a little unfortunate in choosing the time for his Reichstag speech, in which he accused the Entente nations of pursuing a war of criminal conquest. For "in the very moments of its delivery German armies were overrunning the Eastern provinces of Russia, in which the resistance of Russian arms had been broken down by German corruption and German propaganda, the forerunners everywhere of German invasion." If the Entente nations needed any further proof of German insincerity, adds *The Star*, Chancellor von Hertling has supplied it.



THE KAISER PRAYS.
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

Addressing the Reichstag on February 25, the Chancellor reiterated the assertion that German war-aims from the beginning were "defense of the Fatherland, maintenance of our territorial integrity, and freedom of our economic developments," and he went on to say in part:

> "Our warfare, even where it must be aggressive in action, is defensive in aim. I lay special stress upon that just now in order that no misunderstandings may arise in regard to our operations in the East. Their sole aim is to secure the fruits of our peace with the Ukraine."

Turning from Russia to the wider issues of the war, he said:

> "I can fundamentally agree with the four principles which in President Wilson's view must be applied in a mutual exchange of views, and thus declare with President Wilson that a general peace can be discust on such a basis.
>
> "Only one reserve need be made in this connection: These principles must not only be proposed by the President of the United States, but must also actually be recognized by all states and peoples.
>
> "But this goal has not yet been reached. There is still no court of arbitration established by all the nations for the preservation of peace in the name of justice. When President Wilson incidentally says that the German Chancellor is speaking to the tribunal of the entire world, I must decline this tribunal as prejudiced, joyfully as I would greet it if an impartial court of arbitration existed and gladly as I would cooperate to realize such ideals.
>
> "Unfortunately, however, there is no trace of similar statements on the part of the leading Powers of the Entente. England's war-aims are still thoroughly imperialistic, and she wants to impose on the world a peace according to England's good pleasure.
>
> "When England talks about the people's right of self-determination she does not think of applying the principle to Ireland, Egypt, and India.
>
> "It has been repeatedly said that we do not contemplate retaining Belgium, but that we must be safeguarded from the danger of a country, with which we desire after the war to live in peace and friendship, becoming the object or jumping-off ground of enemy machinations. If, therefore, a proposal came from the opposing side—for example, from the government in Havre—we should not adopt an antagonistic attitude, even tho the discussion at first might only be unbinding. . . . . . .
>
> "The world now stands before a final decision. Either our enemies will decide to conclude peace—and they know on what conditions we are ready to begin discussion—or they will continue the insanity by their criminal war of conquest."

The four principles which President Wilson said must underlie any permanent peace are restated in the following condensed form in the New York *Sun:*

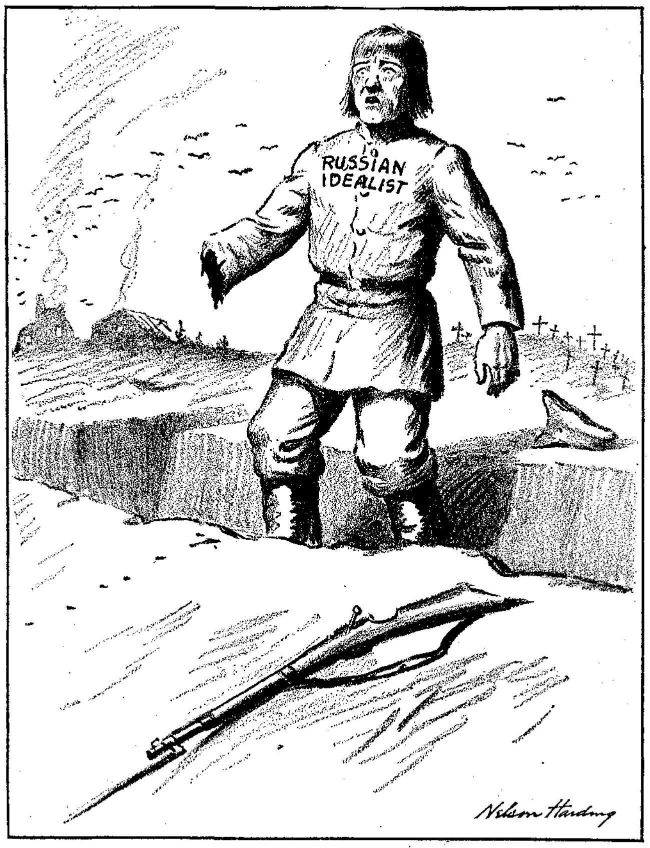
> "First: Each part of the peace settlement to be based upon the essential justice of each case.
>
> "Secondly: Peoples and provinces not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty.
>
> "Thirdly: Every territorial adjustment to be made in the interest of the populations concerned.
>
> "Fourthly: All well-defined national aspirations to be accorded the utmost satisfaction compatible with future peace."

Washington, the correspondents report, sees in von Hertling's words an attempt to deceive the German people, to throw the burden of continuing the war upon Germany's opponents, and to drive a wedge between the United States and Great Britain. Consequently, we are told, "in Administration circles only war is talked—war and the denunciation of Germany's duplicity."

The conjunction of von Hertling's speech and the renewed German offensive in Russia, remarks the New York *Globe*, "makes manifest at this time the unwisdom of further pursuing the will-o'-the-wisp of the so-called diplomatic offensive." For, *The Globe* continues—

"The Kaiser's ministers not only use the speech-making proclivities of Allied statesmen to stimulate German hope, but have furnished to them fuel for the maneuver to divide Allied sentiment. It is not possible for two men to say the same thing in different language without petty variation of phrase or emphasis, and by playing up these variations it is possible to give them a factitious importance. Thus Germany is encouraged to think the Allies are quarreling among themselves, and unfortunately many of our soft of head are led to be suspicious of their friends. The diplomatic trick is an ancient one. It is amazing it should fool any one, but indubitably it fools many.

"In December, 1916, Bethmann-Hollweg began the game which the German Foreign Office has since played by saying that the time had come to talk peace and inviting the Allies to meet in a peace conference. The answer of the Allies in the first instance was a request to Germany to state her terms and a declaration that the Allies were unwilling to negotiate except Germany agreed in advance to restitutions, restorations, and to give guaranties for the future. This was enough, but unfortunately the Allies were led to depart from this simple and direct policy. Instead of pressing home the point that Germany, as the aggressor in the war, should first state the details of her purposes—a diplomatic offensive to which they would have been forced—the fact that Germany has never stated terms has been obscured. The Allies put up their own terms to be shot at and criticized and Germany was thus helped. The Pope was enmeshed and was led to urge that a peace conference should be held to which Germany should come unpledged, and consequently with the advantage inherent in the fact that her soldiers held large areas of Allied territory."

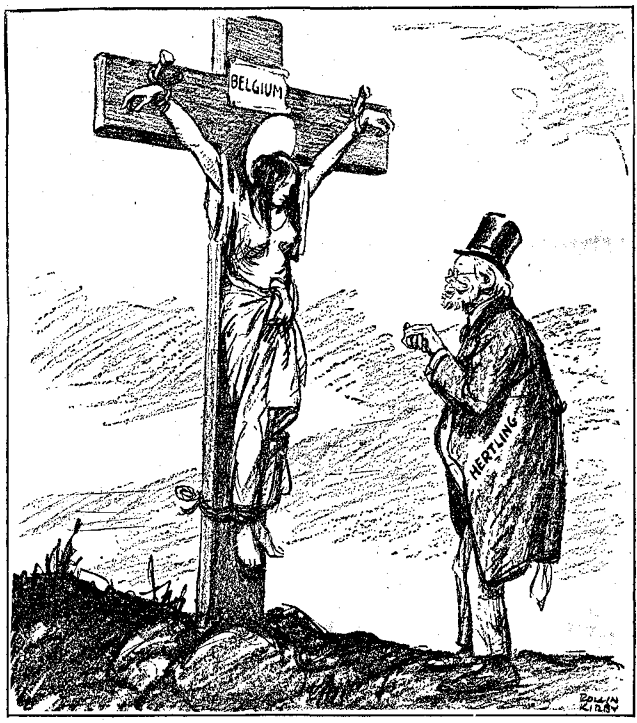


HE HELD OUT A HAND TO THE PRUSSIAN.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

No better illustration could be given of the absolutely illusory character of any debate with the German Government on the subject of peace, thinks the New York *Journal of Commerce*, than the German Chancellor's references to Belgium. We read:

"In regard to this crucial point Count von Hertling used the following language: 'It has been repeatedly said that we do not contemplate retaining Belgium, but that we must be safeguarded from the danger of a country, with which we desire after the war to live in peace and friendship, becoming the object or jumping-off ground of enemy machinations.' This has all the characteristic vagueness, not to say clumsy misrepresentation, of the present Chancellor's treatment of questions of state. His predecessor was asked by the American Ambassador in Berlin, somewhat over a year ago: 'Are the Germans willing to withdraw from Belgium?' The answer was that they were, but 'with guaranties.' It appeared that these guaranties consisted in the German possession of the forts of Liége and Namur, together with other unnamed forts and garrisons throughout Belgium. The Germans must further have possession of the railroad lines, as well as of the ports and other means of communication. The Belgians will not be allowed to maintain an army, but Germany must be permitted to retain a large army in Belgium; and, above all, must have commercial control of the country. On all this Mr. Gerard's natural comment was that he did not see that much had been left to the Belgians except that King Albert would have the right to reside at Brussels with a guard of honor. The frankness of Chancellor von Hollweg is in refreshing contrast to the somewhat clumsy doubling of his successor, who is particularly anxious to deal with the 'Government in Havre' without the interposition of the Allies of Belgium in the discussion of a question which concerns them as much as it does King Albert and his people."



"MAKE ME A PEACE OFFER."

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

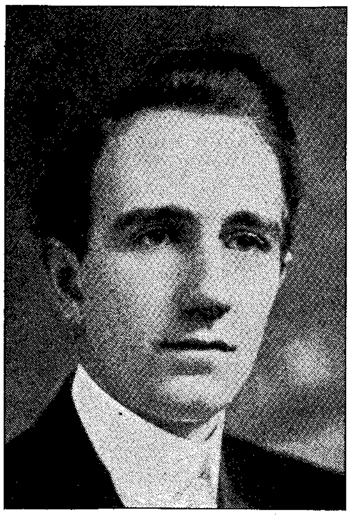
Germany's enemies, the New York *World* reminds us, have never been told on what terms the German autocracy would discuss peace, "except, in a general way, that the negotiations must begin with an admission on the part of the Allied democracies that they were to treat with a victor." Says *The World:*

"To admit this German contention is to concede all. It is to admit that Servia and Belgium, and not Germany and Austria, were the aggressors; that the struggle now on the part of the Western Allies and the United States is insane and criminal and inspired only by lust of conquest, and that, having thus humbly confessed their error, Germany's foes can not logically refuse to pay for the damage done, in money or in territory, as may be agreed upon, which is the Prussian way of ending a discussion of this kind.

"We did not go to war with Germany's words. What we assailed was Germany's deeds. Not one of these has been disavowed. Our men and our money must make that challenge good, and the decision must be final indeed."

THE "GERMAN-AMERICAN ALLIANCE"

THE VERY NAME of an organization that seems to link in alliance two nations that are at war bears a certain aspect of impossibility. And when the society is located in one country and accused of intriguing for the other, its continued existence would begin to have a problematical look. Its critics, at any rate, declare roundly that when Congress granted a charter to the National German-American Alliance it created an organization whose secret purpose was to obliterate true Americanism and convert the United States into "a satellite nation of Kaiserdom," and they now urge the passage of Senator King's bill to revoke its charter. The organization is dedicated avowedly to "educational and patriotic" aims, and names among its purposes "the conservation of the principles of representative government," "the study of American institutions," and "the perpetuation of the memory of early German pioneers whose loyalty in times of stress and strife is a matter of history." Nevertheless, remarks the New York *World*, "the Alliance, as everybody now knows, has worked unceasingly in behalf of Prussian institutions and interests, and in the times of strife and stress that preceded our declaration of war it devoted itself exclusively to poisoning the German-American mind as to the issues and obligations confronting it." The Alliance has been "an instrument for the promotion of un-Americanism," declares the New York *Herald*, "even if many of the 3,000,000 persons on its membership-rolls have been unaware of the fact."



REV. SIGMUND G. VON BOSSE,

President of the National German-American Alliance.

Last week the State Department, according to a Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, laid before the Senate Judiciary Committee information showing—

> "That members of the German-American Alliance were the principal subscribers to German government bonds floated in this country while America was still neutral.
>
> "That the proceeds never went to Germany, but were used by German agents in this country to spread propaganda to weaken the national spirit; to incite Mexico to war with the United States; to purchase and prepare bombs to be placed on Allied and neutral ships in American harbors; to pay incendiaries to burn and wreck munition-factories, bridges, and canals in this country and Canada, and to incite rebellion in Ireland against Great Britain."

The Alliance, declares Gustavus Ohlinger, president of the Toledo Chamber of Commerce, is "a potent agent of Pan-Germanism fostered in every State of the United States." Mr. Ohlinger has made a special study of the activities and literature of the Alliance. Testifying before the Senate Judiciary Committee, he affirmed that the Alliance has consistently and flagrantly violated its charter and has devoted itself unremittingly to the following unpatriotic purposes:

> "1. The consolidation of all those of German descent into one economic, political, and social *bloc*. As instruments for this purpose it has used the German press, German parochial schools, the German stage, German social and athletic societies, and a continued propaganda for compulsory teaching of German in the public schools.
>
> "2. Arousing racial antagonisms and opposition to all processes of assimilation.
>
> "3. A vigorous propaganda for the benefit of the German Government.
>
> "4. Opposition to the policies of the United States.
>
> "5. The furtherance of the aims of disloyal organizations and individuals."

Moreover, he said, it relied upon "unknown sources for financial support." When the *Lusitania* was sunk, the witness continued, Mr. C. J. Hexamer, at that time president of the Alliance, sent telegrams to the presidents of the State Alliances which read:

> "Telegraph to President Wilson that your members and the overwhelming majority of the citizens of your States will not approve drastic action against Germany. Get your members to telegraph also."

Mr. Ohlinger exprest the belief that "if Germany had not had the idea fostered by the establishment and activities of this organization, that there was a powerful body in this country supporting her, she would not have gone to such inhuman lengths and forced this war upon us." But at the same time, he said, our entrance into the war "has been America's salvation," because, "if the war had not intervened, the conversion of America into a satellite nation of Kaiserdom would have been perfected."

DR. C. J. HEXAMER,

Until recently President and leading spirit of the Alliance.

The bill to revoke this society's charter is not taken seriously by *The Bulletin*, the Alliance's official organ, which remarks that if the organization had been disloyal the Department of Justice would already have taken action. Mr. Adolph Timm, national secretary of the Alliance, also denies the charge of disloyalty and points out that one of the organization's vice-presidents, Dr. F. S. Bammasch, is a Major in the Army, stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas, and that many other members are in the Army or Navy fighting for Uncle Sam. "The falsehoods of Mr. Ohlinger will, no doubt, be fully disclosed by officers of the Alliance when they are given the chance to appear before the Senate subcommittee," remarks Mr. Hexamer; and President von Bosse, after announcing that the society's books will be turned over to the committee for a thorough examination, goes on to say, according to a Philadelphia correspondent of the New York *Times:*

> "All that we have done is on record and will be our vindication when the time comes. Ever since our country entered into the war we have supported the Government by silence of criticism and active furtherance of all its measures. That there has never been any connection, whether directly or indirectly, with either the German Government or the German people will be evident when the last sentences in this trial have been recorded."

The same paper quotes Mr. Henry Weismann, president of the Alliance in New York State, as saying:

> "While there may have been some individual members of the Alliance who took part in the so-called German propaganda, they acted entirely on their own responsibility and there has been no approval of their actions by the organization as such or by its leaders. The Alliance, as an organization, has never done anything itself, or countenanced any acts committed by others, which might be considered hurtful to the United States or its interests."

OUR SHRINKING DINNER-PAIL

FAINT HEARTS OF FAIR-WEATHER COURAGE, dismayed by the announcement of the Food Administration on February 23, that we faced the most critical food situation in the country's history from that date till sixty days following, are assured by various editorial observers that we are in no danger of famine, tho we shall have to forego certain familiar food and eat something "just as good." Our substitutes are not to be of purely chemical manufacture, as has long been the rule in Germany, and the press remind us pointedly that France and England have come to the rationing basis for civilians with good humor and no harm. The situation, as stated by a Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, is that the settled policy of the Government provides that the nations standing between us and Germany shall be supplied with food at any cost. Between January 1 and July 1, it was calculated, according to this informant, that they would require about 100,000,000 bushels of wheat converted into flour and 60,000,000 bushels of other cereals. That will leave us with 300,000,000 bushels for ourselves when we should have 420,000,000 bushels, and the *Tribune's* correspondent adds:

"Before July 1 we may find that all of the wheat in the country has gone to the Allies. Then it will not be a case of getting along on a reduced bread ration, but of getting along for a period without any wheat bread. The Food Administration views this possibility with absolute equanimity. We can fall back on corn for our own needs. To eat corn bread for a time instead of wheat bread is not a high price to pay for victory.

"The Allies will hold the battle-line.

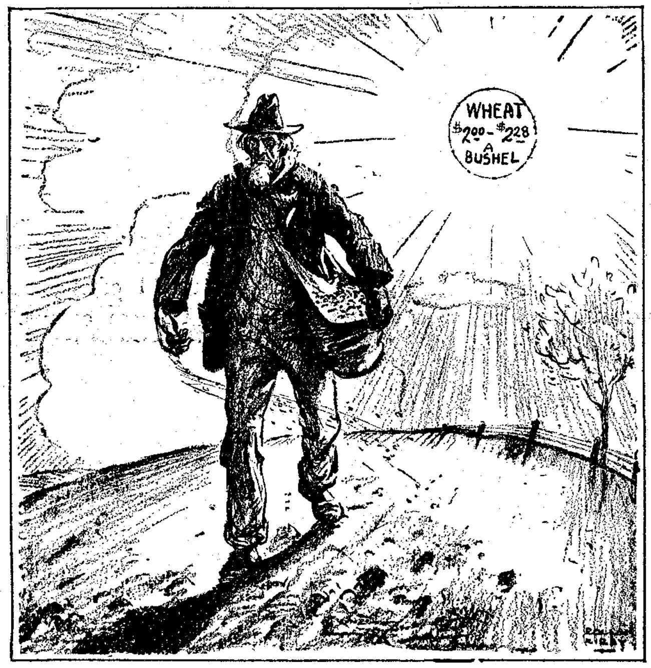
"We will hold the bread-line."

Surveying the bread-supply the world over, the New York *Wall Street Journal* tells us that the products of Argentina and Australia are for the most part unavailable, because of lack of shipping, and adds:

"The United States, Canada, and India are the only exporting countries in the group reported by the International Institute of Agriculture. Their estimated crops will foot up to 1,260,000,000 bushels. This leaves about 600,000,000 bushels in the crops of the Entente Powers and the small neutral countries. Together, these countries before the war consumed an average of 1,250,000,000 bushels of wheat a year. Now they are short 650,000,000 bushels.

"Lord Rhondda visualized the situation in fewer words when he said to the United States: 'Unless you can send us 75,000,000 bushels we can not hold out until your Army is ready to strike.' On the basis of prewar consumption and reserves 250,000,000 bushels would represent the limit of wheat North America could supply. This country has already passed its limit and Canada is being swept clean. What dependence can be placed upon the other exporting countries in the present state of shipping? Since the first of January, Australia has shipped 3,380,000 bushels, Argentina 2,680,000, and India 800,000. Almost enough to set the tables two days, shipped in six weeks!

"These are the facts. They lead to the conclusion that since the war began a food crisis has been slowly developing. A famine in Europe is a possibility this year. Should the war last through the next year, the situation will be more perilous. The farms and gardens of the United States and Canada are the hope of the world. We must extend credit to the farmers and, as a nation, plow, plant, and hoe, or our soldiers fight in vain."



LIBERTY PLANTING.

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

NOT ENOUGH FARM LABOR

IF FOOD IS TO WIN THE WAR, then "the war is lost," remarks one writer deeply impress by the obstacles in the way of the increased food-production demanded of America this year. The American farmer is not blind to the necessity for a greater acreage of staple crops, for larger flocks and herds; he is not deaf to the appeals of the President and the Department of Agriculture. But he can not make bricks without straw, or grow crops without help, and all agricultural authorities and farm journals agree that the shortage of farm labor threatens the production of the food necessary to keep our Allies in the fight. Kansas farmers, for instance, talk like this, the editor of *The Farmers' Mail and Breeze* (Topeka) reports:

"They tell us that our Government and the Allies will need every bit of grain and meat that can be raised in this country, but how can we produce to the limit unless we can somehow get labor that is worth something? It is not a question of wages. We simply can not get the help that is worth having at any price."

That this condition is well-nigh universal is shown by the reports to the New York Board of Trade and Transportation from State Committees of Agriculture and Masters of State Granges thus presented in substance by the New York *Times:*

"Maine: Great shortage of farm labor; acreage probably will be reduced by one-fourth or one-third. Texas: More labor needed than ever before, but supply is much below normal. North Dakota: Alarming shortage; farmers discouraged and can not plant for normal crop. Vermont: Shortage means a cut in production. Massachusetts: Serious situation; farmers can not go ahead with only the help of boys and untrained workmen. Connecticut: Depressing conditions; farmers may try to raise only enough for their families. Rhode Island: Many will not plant as much as last year. New Jersey: Farmers think that planting of even the usual acreage will be very hazardous. Pennsylvania: Very great shortage of skilled farm labor; the exodus from farms has been continuous. Delaware: Unless relief comes, the usual acreage can not be prepared. Maryland: Labor situation is acute. Virginia: Lack of labor, and acreage reduced accordingly. Georgia: Impossible to cultivate as much land as last year's area. Florida: Affected by loss of negro workmen drawn to the North; hope the Government will bring Porto-Ricans. Ohio: Farmers discouraged and at their wits' ends. Indiana: Probably a reduction of acreage. Illinois: The number of idle acres will be increased."

Wallace's Farmer, like other agricultural journals, distributes the responsibility for this farm-labor shortage among the natural drift to the cities, the effect of the draft, and the lure of the highly paid war-industries. It is a dark picture but "a true picture," continues the Des Moines editor, and the only question is: "What are we going to do about it?" The United States Department of Agriculture, State agricultural officials and organizations, trained farm experts, the great body of patriotic farmers, and many others are planning to do a great deal about it. First of all there is the official farm-labor program of the Department of Agriculture, which includes:

"First: A systematic survey of the farm-labor situation in cooperation with the Department of Labor and the State councils of defense.

"Secondly: The promotion of fuller cooperation in the utilization of labor among farmers in the same community.

"Thirdly: The further development of machinery for assisting in the transfer of labor from sections where the seasonal pressure has passed to regions where additional help is urgently needed.

"Fourthly: Making available labor which heretofore has not been fully or regularly utilized in farming operations, including boys of high-school age who have had experience on the farm.

"Fifthly: Releasing men for agricultural purposes, as far as possible, by replacing them with women and by diverting labor from relatively non-essential enterprises.

"Sixthly: Steps to see that any able-bodied men who are not now doing a full and useful day's work shall be fully and regularly employed.

"Seventhly: The largest possible production and fullest use of farm labor-saving machinery."

In carrying out this program the Post-office Department will cooperate by making all postmasters and rural mail-carriers labor agents. The Department of Labor has already done much in the way of creating a force of willing, and at least partly trained, farm-workers. Its Boys' Working Reserve numbers thousands between the ages of 16 and 21, a real "agricultural army." *Hoard's Dairyman* (Fort Atkinson, Iowa) has faith in this plan, and says a brief but thorough course of elementary instruction will "in a very short time provide a large number of enthusiastic young men ready to work on the farm because they will feel that they are serving their country."

Since there are many young farmers in the National Army, Governor Capper of Kansas has written to President Wilson urging furloughs for skilled farmers for planting and harvesting time. In reply the President has stated that this matter has been put before Congress and will be considered favorably by the Army authorities, the military situation permitting. The President further pointed out that under the new selective service regulations skilled farm laborers are being deferred to Class 2. Since the military authorities hope to be able to raise all necessary forces without invading any deferred class, the President is confident that "future drafts will not interfere with your supply of skilled farm labor."

A definite program for supplying farm labor laid before a recent convention of the National Canners' Association called for the exemption of labor now on the farms from Army and Navy service, the return to the farms of labor which has been drawn into war-industries, the return to the farms of labor now employed in non-war industries, and the diversion of men from non-essential industries to war-industries. It is admitted by those who indorse this program that many non-essential industries would be crippled and perhaps ruined by the loss of the ten million persons they are said to employ. But the idea appeals to several spokesmen for the farmers. The Kansas City *Star*, widely read by farmers, points out that since there are not enough idle men to meet the demand, "the supply will have to be furnished from men now at work," but "not now doing necessary labor."

In default of governmental action in the direction of conscription of farm labor, farmers have been quoted as saying they would welcome the voluntary services of city men who have had farm experience, and many town-dwellers are planning to give their vacations or other time to farm-work this year. Suffragists and others, mindful of the agricultural work women have done in England and France, are planning a woman's army for farm labor.

If there are not enough workers in the country to raise the crops we need, why not import them? it is naturally asked. The Assistant Secretary of Labor says that the importation of 100,000 men from Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands is being considered. Several editors have suggested the temporary admission of Chinese coolies. The Baltimore *American* would meet objections from the Pacific coast and organized labor by having it clearly understood that these men "would be laborers in uniform, enrolled in and sent over from the Chinese Army for army service in the fields of America," and that they would return home at the close of the war.

The American Agriculturist (Springfield, Mass.) tells us that "there isn't going to be any new supply" of farm labor; "there is no secret place where an extra million able-bodied fellows are in reserve." Wherefore it contends that the one real solution is the multiplication of the existing man power by improved machinery. "The binder, mower, gang plow, and all such equipment are to the fields at home as the machine gun, tanks, and other improved fighting irons on the battle-field." This important farm journal is convinced that "the tractor, this season, may swing the balance of food-production to an extent that may mean the difference between victory and defeat."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Russia gets a crimson light on peace without a victory.—*Boston Herald.*

Germany is willing to swallow four of the President's peace terms. The other ten will be rubbed in.—*Pittsburg Post.*

A casket for the Bolsheviki in Russia may as well be ordered. It has tackled the Church question.—*Atchison Weekly Globe.*

With Bulgarian and Turkish troops joining the Prussians in Belgium, the prospect brightens a bit for less barbarous warfare there.—*Boston Herald.*

If shipping space were not at such a premium it would seem desirable to send some of our German spies to France for trial.—*Philadelphia North American.*

The Russian bureau in New York says that Russia is sound at the core. The trouble is that Germany seems to have got the core.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

Carranza has put a head-tax of $8 in gold on persons leaving Mexico for the United States. But no doubt the privilege is worth the price.—*New York World.*

McAdoo has decided that the baby-carriage factories are essential industries. If that doesn't reconcile T. R. to the Administration, he's hopeless.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

The German Crown Prince says he would like to visit Canada after the close of the war. He has managed to keep at a safe distance from the Canadians participating in the war.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

The bolo is a crooked blade used by the Philippine head-hunters for decapitating their victims. The French Bolo is a weapon of much the same description used by the Kaiser for similar purposes.—*Pittsburg Post.*

King George, in his message to Parliament, speaks of "my army," "my dominions," "my empire," and "my Allies," which gives the impression that Queen Mary must be away from home.—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*

Russian bear looks more like a dachshund every day.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Well, anyway, we don't believe many babies were named for Trotzky.—*New York Sun.*

Trotzky is now learning that it takes two to withdraw from a war.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Germany is a country bounded by war on one side and by anarchy on the other.—*Florida Times-Union.*

A war-expert is a man who knows as little about the Russian situation as you do and admits it.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Bolshevik diplomacy seems to be the sure way to make the Russian world safe for German autocracy.—*New York World.*

Make a garden! pleads the Government, and straightway starts a campaign urging people to keep chickens.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

Austria may split with the Germans, but it is certain that Germany will not split fifty-fifty with the Austrians when it comes to the spoils of war.—*Louisville Post.*

Alaska is celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of its annexation to the United States; also it should be celebrating that it doesn't belong to Russia.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

General Wilson is now at the head of the British General Staff, succeeding General Robertson. Perhaps the English think there is, after all, something inspiring and helpful in a name.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

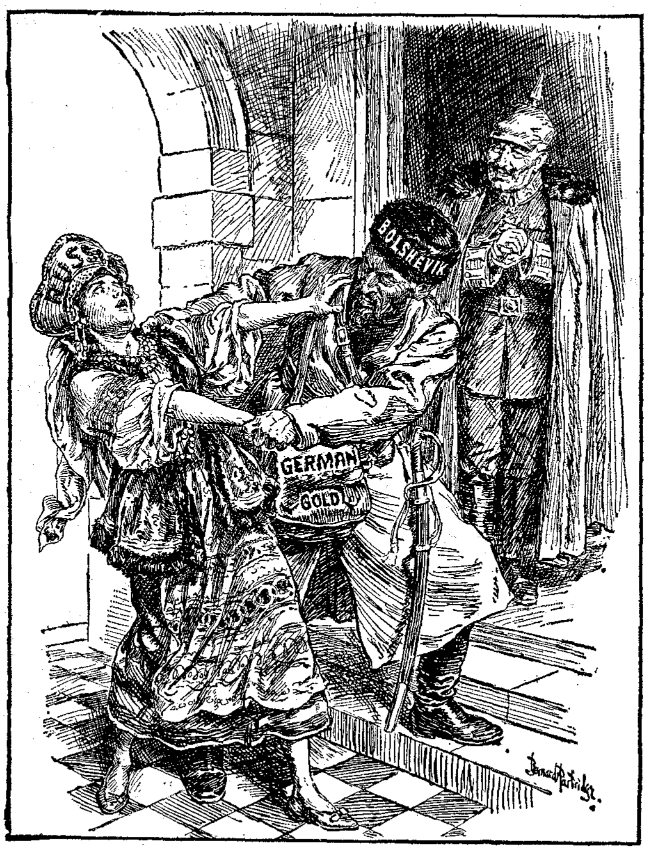
As one result of Bolshevik devotion to "the self-determination of nations," Turkish marauders are again massacring Armenians in regions where the Russian arms for a time meant mercy and safety.—*New York World.*

A part of the peace treaty between Germany and Ukrainia provides that a portion of the boundary shall be established on ethnological lines. Of course, the decision will be left to some distinguished German ethnologist.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

LUCID INTERVALS IN THE RUSSIAN DELIRIUM

"MERELY A MIRAGE" is the verdict which the saner elements in Russia have passed upon the interesting peace which Messrs. Lenine and Trotzky have patched up with the Germans. All the Russians, except the Bolsheviki themselves, clearly recognize that this peace *amounts to an invitation to Germany to help herself to anything* that takes her fancy in the Russian ice-box, and they predict that it will not be long before some savior will arise who will deliver Holy Russia from the despoiling hands of the Teutons. The Moderate Socialist Petrograd *Dyen* writes:



BETRAYED.
THE PANDER—"Come on; come and be kissed by him."
—*Punch* (London).

> "A great catastrophe has descended upon us. Russia has been delivered bodily to world-imperialism. Russia is henceforth a prey to the Imperialists of any country. She becomes a field for economic burglary for any one who proves the most successful in exploiting the labor of Russians. Russia now becomes a mere colony of European Imperialists and at the same time a bone of contention between them, a new source of Near-Eastern trouble."

Even the Petrograd *Dyelo Naroda*, the organ of that Revolutionary Socialist firebrand, Victor Tchernoff, says:

> "Were the orders of the Bolshevik adventurers who have seized the Smolny Institute to be carried out, it would mean nothing more nor less than the delivery of Russia bodily to Germany and Austria and the establishment of Prussian junkerism throughout Europe. . . . We have been prepared for many things from Lenine and Trotzky, but we confess we could not expect from them such open treachery, such cynical betrayal of the interests of Russia, such frank contempt for the sacrifice of millions of Russian lives made by our people during the last three years of war. Until now, we believed that Lenine and Trotzky were honest Russians."

A similar verdict is passed by the Popular Socialist Labor paper, the Petrograd *Rabotchaya Gazeta*, which remarks:

> "The Bolsheviki have destroyed the last shred of Russia's power of resistance. That is their unquestionable achievement, but they have not given us, and can not give us, a just peace."

The Russians themselves seem to view the Trotzky peace with disgust and are beginning to get together in opposition to the Bolsheviki, whose rule they believe is tottering. Extreme Socialists have begun to make common cause with Constitutional Democrats, and even some of Lenine's most vigorous supporters have deserted him. For example, Maxim Gorky's paper, the Petrograd *Novaya Zhizn*, formerly an ardent enthusiast in the Maximalist cause, has turned from Lenine in disgust, and thus characterizes that mysterious person:

> "Lenine—who remains, despite his revolutionary past, a typical Russian squire—thinks he can subject the whole Russian people to a cruel experiment foredoomed to failure. He is prepared to sacrifice tens of thousands of lives to test his ideas of government. The tragedy of it all does not seem to trouble this slave of dogma or his associates, who are in turn his slaves."

The Liberal Moscow *Russkiya Vedomosti* tells us that the anti-Lenine forces are really getting together. It writes:

> "Horrified by the enormity of the Bolsheviki's crimes, all the Socialist groups, even the most friendly disposed toward them hitherto, have broken away from them. Even the ranks of the Bolsheviki themselves are beginning to be permeated with the sense of their moral isolation. Most of the commissaries originally appointed have deserted Lenine and Trotzky, and there remains only a small band of unscrupulous usurpers who base their dictatorship on pointed bayonets and undisguised arbitrary force."

Some pretty plain speaking comes from the *Dyelo Naroda*, which, despite its Revolutionary Socialism, thinks the Bolsheviki have carried things a little too far. It makes no bones about calling a spade a spade, and writes:

> "The rule of the people's commissaries is the rule of usurpers who have seized the reins of government by sheer brute force and are using them to realize their policy of fantastic communism. In pursuit of this policy, they have turned a general democratic peace into a separate peace, a system of state economy into an economic catastrophe, and a revolutionary order into a civil war. The Bolshevik Government is not that of a majority of the people, for a majority would need no violent coercion to recognize its own government. It is a government of unscrupulous time-servers and despots, which does not cease to be arbitrary and despotic just because it is camouflaged by communism."

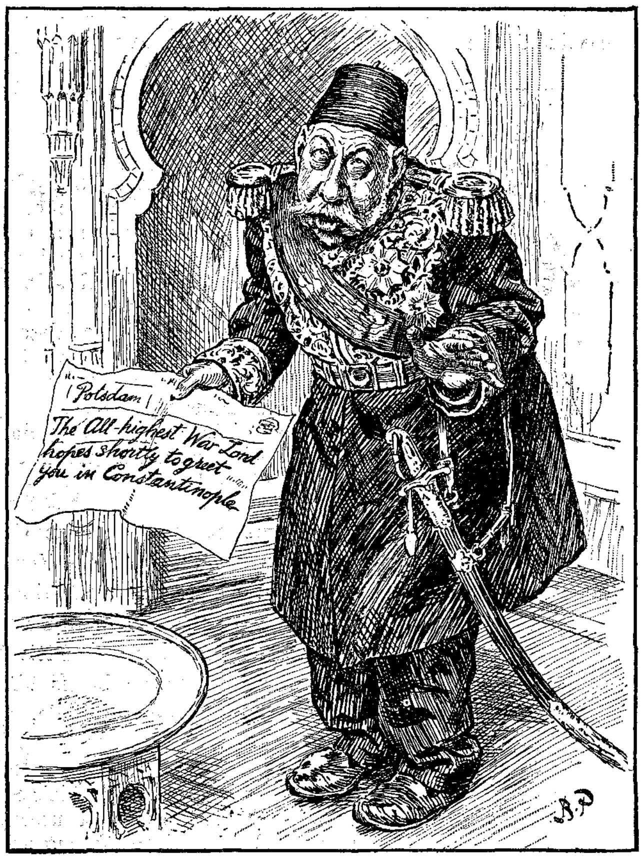
A search-light on the comic-opera nature of a Bolshevik cabinet and its composition is thrown by the Socialist Petrograd *Narodnoye Slovo*, which thus discusses the Military Revolutionary Committee, or what should be the Russian War Department, were there any army left to direct:

> "The Bolsheviki . . . manage to keep their inner organization remarkably dark. Nobody knows who are the members of the Military Revolutionary Committee, who are in practise ruling Russia. Only one member, a certain Antonoff, is known to the public, but only by name. Nobody even knows whether this is his real name or only an assumed one. It is also said that another leading member of the Committee is one Spiro, who was recently fully biographed in the columns of the *Dyen* as a convicted swindler. As to the rest of the Committee, the wildest rumors prevail. Some state that the staff of the Committee consists exclusively of members of the old Czarist gendarmerie and the Okhrana (secret police). Others maintain that the prime movers in the Committee are German officers manipulating the movement in the interest of the Kaiser."

STUFFING TURKEY

NO STRASSBURG GOOSE ever enjoyed so overgenerous and rich a diet as the mental pabulum that Turkey is now offered by a paternal government. The Constantinople *Tasviri Efkyar* is full of rosy-hued visions of Turkish victories and—spoon-fed by the Young Turk party—it paints the gloomiest pictures of what is happening to the unfortunate Entente. Here is a typically narcotic editorial:

> "The English are prolonging this war as far as possible in the hope and confidence which they fondly cherish that time serves the interests of the Entente Powers. The baselessness of this confidence is proved by the defeats and disasters which follow one after another the ability in attack and invasion shown by the four Powers of the Alliance. England chooses to rely on the aid of time rather than on the strength of her armies to meet our offensive in the West! She has stript Germany of her possessions in other parts of the world and imagines her adversary is approaching the end of her resources! Meantime Russia has fallen off from the Entente group into an abyss of unimagined depth. Italy has, to every one's extreme surprize, plunged into the same abyss. And now the grip of both hands of Germany is on the very vitals of France and England. Italy is staggering under the necessity of a resort to universal conscription. There do not longer exist in France human resources on which to draw. England calls men up to the age of fifty, and is taking laborers from the munition-factories, on which her armies depend for their necessary supplies, to fill the depleted ranks of her soldiery. Neither England nor France nor Italy is fed from foodstuffs produced by their own land. It is not true that prolongation of the war will press harder upon the Central than upon the Entente Powers in this respect. We have been better off than they in the past. We shall be so in the future. Of this we are well assured."


Potsdam
The All-highest War Lord hopes shortly to greet you in Constantinople
B.P.

THE SELF-INVITED GUEST.

SULTAN (with resignation)—"Allah's hand is indeed heavy on his chosen."

—*Punch* (London).

In contrast to the dismal plight of the Entente, how glorious is the position of Turkey, cries the *Tasviri Efkyar*, which proceeds:

> "When we consider the case of our own country as regards defense, we are exceptionally fortunate. Remember what we did at the Dardanelles. Our success there gained for us the admiration of the world. On other fields also Turkey has shown the highest degree of zeal, courage, and sacrifice. Armies of our enemies numbering millions have been massed in vain against us."

It is, however, significant that the Turkish Government has to keep on explaining, through a subservient press, how it is that, despite all the brilliant Turkish and Teutonic victories, peace does not arrive. This is how the *Tasviri Efkyar* accounts for this strange phenomenon:

> "The war, which ought to have ended long ago, is prolonged only because of the pride and obstinacy and false reckoning of our enemies, due to the foolish notion that time is on their side. On the contrary, we are multiplying and massing our resources to assure a decisive final victory for our cause."

NO PLEBISCITE FOR ALSACE

THE PARROT CRY of Chancellor von Hertling that "there is no Alsace-Lorraine question in the international sense," because the provinces were originally German, is sharply rejected by Maximilian Harden, who gives the Chancellor the lie direct and warns him that peace will never come until Alsace-Lorraine becomes French. In his Berlin *Zukunft* he writes:

> "What the Chancellor said about the history of Alsace-Lorraine is not true. The Germanic Empire, composed as it was of countries inhabited by Celts, Germans, and Frenchmen, had nothing in common with ours.
>
> "The French had entered Alsace under Louis XIII. The peace of Westphalia gave it to Louis XIV. in 1648.
>
> "In 1798 the independent Republic of Mülhausen asked to be and was received in the French state. Between disjointed, powerless, enslaved Germany and the country of the rights of man the Alsatians and the Lorrainers could not hesitate which to choose.
>
> "At Bordeaux their majority protested resolutely against annexation. Beaten France had to give way to the Government that had decided upon the cession; there arose immediately the anger of the people, even in the camp of the reddest democrats.
>
> "The English and the Americans see an injustice in the refusal to grant to the peoples of the Western frontier the right of self-disposal, which Germany in her official discussions recognizes with regard to the peoples of the Eastern frontier. Alsatia responded to the appeals of young French liberty in giving herself cheerily to the *constituante* and later to the Republic."

The ingenious German suggestion that the inhabitants of the two despoiled provinces be allowed to dispose of their fate by a plebiscite—to be held, of course, under German auspices—is indignantly rejected by the French. In the London *Daily Chronicle* the French Socialist leader, Mr. Albert Thomas, says:

> "Those who might persist in objecting that the right of peoples to dispose of themselves can not be vindicated by any other method must be reminded that the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine have unceasingly exprest their feelings. Since 1871 there has been, so to speak, an uninterrupted plebiscite. The population of Alsace-Lorraine has consistently refused to accept the treaty of Frankfort. We only state actual facts when we say that the case of Alsace-Lorraine is the same as that of our invaded provinces. Just as the German armies shall evacuate these they must and shall evacuate Alsace-Lorraine. The only difference is that their occupation has lasted four years, and that of Alsace-Lorraine forty-seven years."

Mr. Pierre Renaudel, the political editor of the Paris Socialist *Humanité*, makes the situation still clearer when he writes:

> "In 1871 the population of the provinces was about 1,600,000. All those who signed the declaration that they wanted to remain French, totaling 620,000, left the country. Moreover, at the cost of their homes, in the thirty years before the present war more than 400,000 left Alsace-Lorraine. A plebiscite of the present population was repudiated by the French Socialists, not because they are afraid that even such a plebiscite would not return the provinces to France, but on the principle that it is not a territorial question, but one of right."

HUNGARIAN FURY AT AUSTRIA

THE DISINTEGRATION OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY into a number of independent nationalistic states where each state would have the opportunity of national self-expression is one of the ideals toward which the Allies are striving. This desired consummation, however, may be reached long before our day of victory comes, for the Dual Monarchy is showing at the present moment all the signs of a speedy break-up from forces applied from within and not from without. With Austria entirely dominated from Berlin by the Pan-German party, the none too cordial relations which she has hitherto sustained with her sister monarchy of Hungary are strained to the breaking-point, and the Austrian papers are furious at the formation of a separate Hungarian army in which the words of command are given in Hungarian. However, as the Budapest *Az Ujsag* points out, this is really a matter in which Austria has no voice at all. "It is a question entirely between the Hungarian King and the Hungarian nation." On the Hungarian side, too, the utmost irritation is felt with Vienna and loudly expressed by the organs of the Hungarian capital. For example, a subsidized government organ, the Budapest *Az Est*, trenchantly remarks:

> "A new declaration of war has reached us in this fourth year of the war. Austria has declared war on Hungary. That country, which owes it entirely to Hungary that her enemies have not torn her to pieces like an old rag, now hastens to express her gratitude in her Parliament by demanding unanimously, without even a division, the disintegration of our country."

This outburst was occasioned by a proposal in the Austrian Reichsrat that Hungary should give up her Slovene counties to Bohemia and her southern counties to the Jugo-Slavs. How harshly this jarred on the delicate susceptibilities of the Hungarians can be seen when *Az Est* continues:

> "The greedy villainy of Austria has been reflected in her economic policy for some decades past. It has prevented us from developing our industries and our commerce, and from improving our railroads and canals. It has done its best to give us a bad name in other countries, and has even planted suspicion in the heart of our King against us. And now, in the midst of the war, Austria deems us so weak and broken that the sly enemy takes courage and openly draws the sword. But Austrian stupidity has made a great mistake. There is still strength enough in our arms to wield the sword against Austria.
>
> "Our answer to the Austrian demand is this: Let us break with Austria! This should be engraved on the heart of every Hungarian of whatever race, from the Prime Minister to the humblest peasant. We do not desire and we are fully resolved not to live in union or in any form of dualism with our worst foe. We shall settle our accounts with our enemies in Austria, and they will mourn over that settlement for centuries to come."

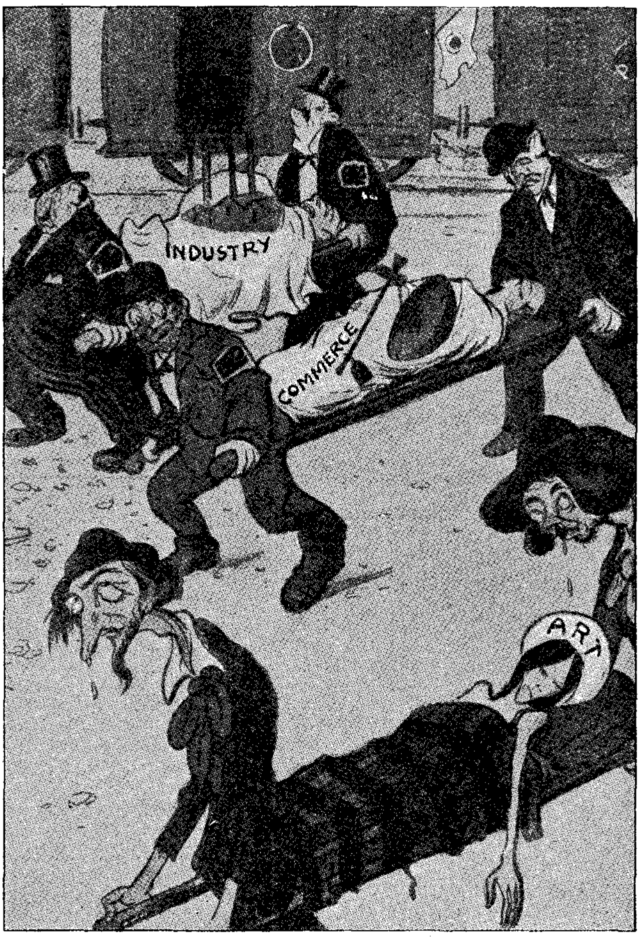
In a further article, which is significant as it appears in a government-controlled paper and, as being passed by the censor, can be taken to connote the approval of the Hungarian Government, *Az Est* says:

> "We want nothing whatever from Austria, who has nothing but ill-will for us and whose decomposing internal state life and senile useless traditions act on our vigorous young state life as a source of infection. We do not want anything from Austria or the present Monarchy. All we want is complete economic freedom so that we can control our own imports and exports, and, if we sell anything, can see that we get real value in exchange, and not worthless paper. We want freedom for our industry, our railroad system, and all our possibilities of progress. . . . What we want is to be a free and independent country with only those points of contact with Austria which are inseparable from the circumstance of having a common ruler.
>
> "And we do not merely wish for this; we are perfectly certain that we are going to get it. The war has shaken to its very foundations the world in which the unhappy nations of mankind have been living, and when the axis of the whole world has been displaced things can never go on again as they did before."

The concluding sentences are interesting in view of what President Wilson said recently as to liberating Germany's allies from Teutonic domination:

> "This world-war has become a war for freedom, it has become a war for peace, a war against all injustice, a war for liberation. This war has become a great war for freedom for us too, and with nothing less than our complete political and economic freedom shall we be content."

The resignation of Count Hadik, owing to Austrian pressure, has added fresh fuel to an already brightly burning fire. It appears that Austria argued that as the Monarchy was dual, the food-supplies of the two countries should be common, and Count Hadik resigned rather than feed Austria at the expense of Hungary. *Pesti Naplo*, perhaps the leading paper of the Hungarian capital, writes:



WHY AUSTRIA NEEDS PEACE.

The fatally wounded.

—*Il Mulo* (Rome).

> "That a Hungarian minister should have to go because he opposes Austrian demands is a startling phenomenon which justifies a most pessimistic view of the situation. The food-question is not a 'common' affair, however anxious Austria has always been 'to eat from a common dish,' but is a matter of agreement. . . . . . .
>
> "To-day, when the question of a customs union with Germany is being advocated, comes the great object-lesson of Count Hadik's downfall, to teach us our need of economic independence. We can learn from it that the more generously we surrender our independence the more unpleasant are the surprizes in store for us. To-day it is the Austrians who decide who is to be our food-controller. To-morrow perhaps the Germans will come and tell us whom we must have as Hungarian Minister of Commerce. And who knows? Perhaps in a little while it will be the Great Council of *Mitteleuropa* that will say who shall be Prime Minister in Hungary. Truly a fine prospect for us. But, after all, perhaps we ought to thank the Austrians, for their unjustifiable interference in our own private affairs is a more effective propaganda for Hungarian independence than a thousand orators."

A "SLAM" FOR OUR EXPORTERS

PIG-HEADED AND UNADAPTABLE are American traders in South America, says the Rio de Janeiro *Jornal do Commercio*, and it warns us that if we do not change our methods the South-American trade which we have taken from the Germans will flow back to them again as soon as the war is over. One of the *Jornal's* correspondents has recently investigated the trading methods of the Allies, and our exporters come in for a few strongly express home truths. He writes:

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THE TANKS CHARGING THE GERMAN TRENCHES AT CAMBRAI.

This photograph was made by a German airman who was brought down behind the British lines, where his negatives were developed.

> "It would be worth while to ascertain to what extent the Allies have taken advantage of the situation in order to secure for themselves the former customers of Germany on the termination of the war. I believe that very little has been done. It may be admitted that the English and French have accomplished something which may be durable, but by all accounts the North-Americans have not done much.
>
> "Certainly, at present they have the German customers, but as soon as peace is restored this will be entirely changed, because Americans do not give themselves the trouble to adapt their customs to suit the Brazilians. When the Germans desire to conquer a country they commence by sending out a number of traveling salesmen to find out the customs of the country, and when they know them they comply with them absolutely. They do not discuss them or try to alter them, they accept them and submit to them, and thus win the game."

We are beaten, it seems, by the English and French, because they have taken the trouble to understand South-American methods of credit and payments and to adapt their business to them. The French, however, are "too artistic" for real business men:

> "The Frenchman does not do this. The salesman of the French house is usually a good talker, who knows how to '*faire l'article*,' *i.e.*, cleverly demonstrate that the product of his factory is the best in the world. If the customer is convinced and buys, all is well, but if the customer insists on a slight modification, the thing falls through.
>
> "Imagine, for instance, that a Brazilian lady wants a large French house to make a dress for her of loud colors; the French people will not make it at any price. A German establishment will not hesitate, but would endeavor to satisfy the customer. The Frenchman is never exclusively a tradesman, commercial, he is also a bit of an artist."

Our merchants are warned that their present credit methods are viewed with anything but a friendly eye, and that South-Americans will trade elsewhere if they are not altered:

> "If a lack of plasticity is apparent in the choice and make of articles by the competitors of Germany, it also exists in the manner of doing business. There is, for instance, at the present moment a complaint against the usual custom of the North-Americans in insisting on the payment in advance of at least half of the value of the goods ordered, the other half to be paid on sight.
>
> "If the merchandise on receipt is found not to suit the customer nothing can be done. The transaction is considered closed, and there is no means of modifying it. It stands to reason that only in the case of absolute necessity customers submit to all these vexations, and as soon as they can they will break away.
>
> "It is worth while stating these things exactly, so that a remedy may be found. The American Government should make an inquiry as to the desires and claims of our commerce so that the relations with the United States can become permanently closer. It is true that the amount transacted is daily increasing, but the buyers go to the United States because there is nowhere else to go.
>
> "Commerce with France and England is not so difficult, and it is evident that after the war they will keep a great part of the increased commerce. But French, English, and Americans have to learn that the first rule in commerce is that contained in the old Portuguese proverb: 'Load the donkey according to the wish of the master.' Those who wish to introduce their own esthetics or to enforce their own commercial usages are committing a grave error."

In commenting on the remarks of the *Jornal do Commercio* one American editor points out that the great majority of American manufacturers can dispose of all the goods they can produce here in America, and they, therefore, see no particular reason why they should be overanxious to extend long credits to South-Americans when the home market yields better opportunities and quicker returns.

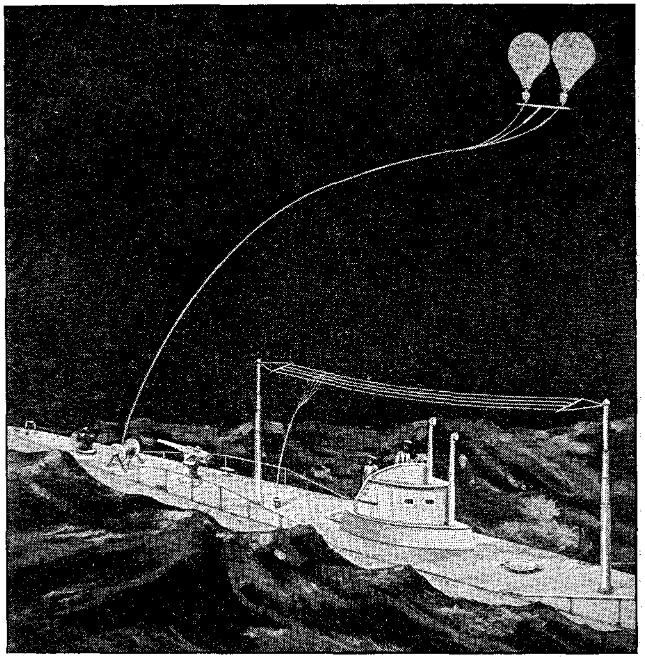
WHAT A "STRONG PEACE" MEANS—The great event of the recent congress of the German Conservative party at Halle was the peace speech of General von Liebert. As reported by the *Berliner Tageblatt* he said:

> "For us there is only one principle to be followed and we must recognize no other. We hold that Might is Right. We must know neither sentiment, humanity, consideration, nor compassion. We will incorporate Courland and bring into our own population 60,000,000 Russians. The Slav nightmare shall ride us no longer. We must have Belgium and the north of France. The curse of God is upon the French people; let us consider ourselves fortunate that he has separated us from that people which is as ungodly as it is infamous. The Portuguese colonial possessions must disappear. France must be made to pay until she is bled white. You may call me a jingo or a chauvinist or anything you like, but what I say is—we must have a strong peace."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

HOW GERMAN "U"-BOATS TALK A THOUSAND MILES

THE INGENIOUS DEVICES by which submarines are enabled to send wireless messages a thousand miles are described in *The Electrical Experimenter* (New York, March) by H. Winfield Secor. The Germans, Mr. Secor tells us at the outset, have been forced, under pressure of dire necessity, to develop submarine radio communication to a fine art. The success of the *U*-boat campaign depends largely on wireless communication with the subsea boats and the transmission of messages from at least some of them to the nearest land base. At first the submarines made use of folding or telescopic masts not more than 20 to 30 feet high. For ordinary intercommunication this served admirably, but where long ranges were to be negotiated, the proper procedure became a problem. Writes Mr. Secor:

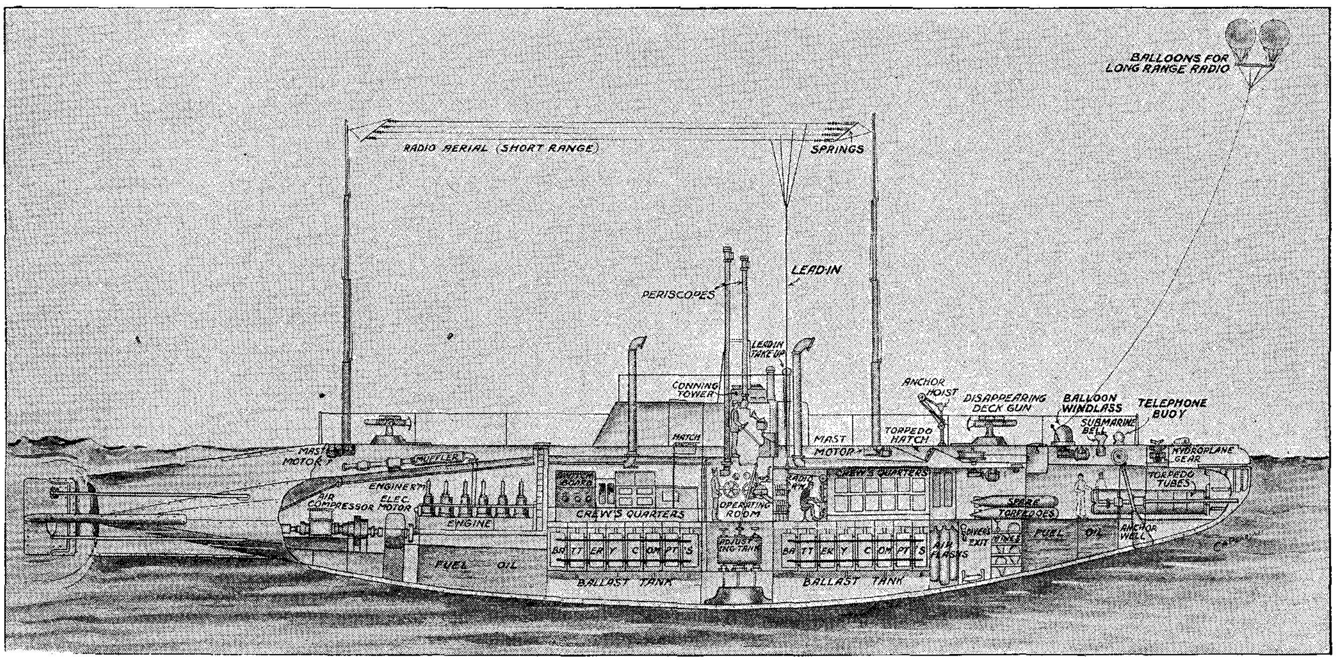


THE BALLOON-BORNE WIRELESS.

"One of the latest Teutonic improvements in this arm of the naval service is the utilization of balloons for elevating the *U*-boats' antenna wire to a height of 1,000 feet and more. In this way vast distances can be covered and valuable intelligence sent by radio to a second relay submarine if necessary, so that it is not improbable that the news of ships' sailings from American ports could have been radioed to Germany by the aid of three or four *U*-boats.

"Our illustrations . . . show clearly just how the balloons, two in number and fastened to a rigid equilibrium member, carry up the antenna wire to a height of several thousand feet if necessary. The antenna, at its base, is wound on a special electric-motor-driven drum. This drum is instantly controlled by the throw of a switch, so that if a ship comes into view it can rapidly reel in the balloon antenna and the balloons are taken inside, hatches closed, and the craft submerged—all in almost less time than it takes to tell about it. It is difficult for an enemy ship to see the balloons, as they are cleverly camouflaged, being painted partly white and partly blue, so that against the sky they are practically invisible. The antenna wire is, of course, quite fine and invisible at even a short distance away.

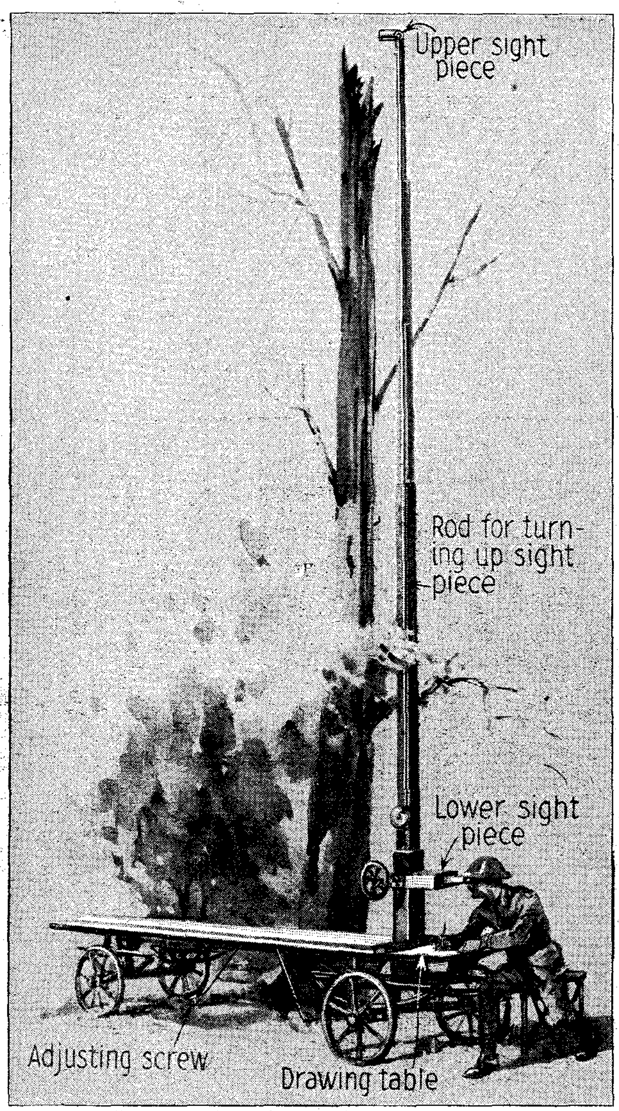
"It has been a mooted question for some time as to just how far such a radio-equipped subsea fighter could send a message. The receiving range with such a balloon-suspended aerial is easily several thousand miles, using modern amplifiers and other refinements in the radio art. The writer asked several well-known radio experts their opinion on the possible sending and receiving activity of a balloon-aerial equipped *U*-boat, and they practically all agreed with the ideas express by Mr. F. H. Kroger, chief engineer of one of the leading American radio companies, that, with fair weather-conditions, and with the proper radio-transmitting apparatus tuned to a high wave-length, it would be possible for the submarine to send a wireless message 2,000 miles, and possibly 3,000 to 4,000 miles under extremely


BALLOONS FOR LONG RANGE RADIO
RADIO AERIAL (SHORT RANGE)
SPRINGS
LEAD-IN
PERISCOPES
LEAD-IN TAKE-UP
CONNING TOWER
HATCH
ANCHOR HOIST
DISAPPEARING DECK GUN
BALLOON WINDLASS
TELEPHONE BUOY
SUBMARINE BELL
MAST MOTOR
TORPEDO HATCH
HYDROPLANE GEAR
TORPEDO TUBES
MUFFLER
ENGINE
AIR COMPRESSOR
ELEC. MOTOR
SWITCH BOARD
CREW'S QUARTERS
OPERATING ROOM
RADIO RM
SPARE TORPEDOES
BATTERY COMPTS
ADJUSTING TANK
AIR FLASKS
DIVERS EXIT
MINES
FUEL OIL
ANCHOR WELL
BALLAST TANK

Illustrations by courtesy of "The Electrical Experimenter," New York.

SUBMARINE EQUIPPED WITH BALLOON AERIAL FOR LONG-DISTANCE COMMUNICATION.

A sectional view showing the new telescopic collapsible masts supporting the radio antennæ, and motor-driven windlass for reeling balloon wire.



By courtesy of "The Popular Science Monthly," New York.

THE POLE PERISCOPE IN POSITION.

favorable conditions. The transmitting set used might, of course, be a special one rated at 15 to 25 kilowatts. If the subsea boat wanted to transmit an important message, she would in all likelihood choose the nighttime. She could then emerge and fly her balloon aerial with reasonable safety. And for a long-range message requiring as much energy as mentioned above it should be remembered that there is available all the engine-power required. All that would have to be done would be to connect up the high-capacity dynamo to these engines, and this in turn to the special high-power radio transmitter. Such a set, including the dynamo, would not occupy such a large space as might be imagined off-hand. Also the newer *U*-boats are veritable submarine-cruisers, several hundred feet in length, which, of course, gives a much greater space for the radio equipment."

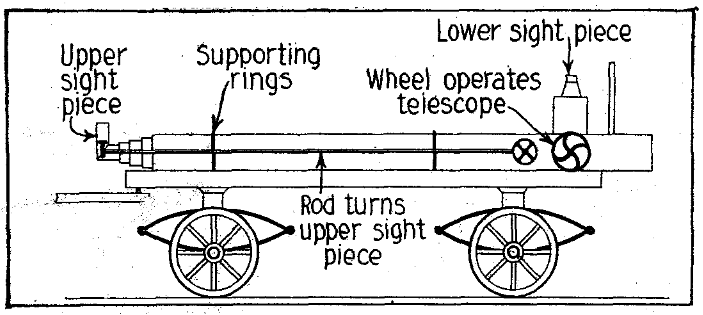
The folding and other types of masts for medium and short-range radio-work on the submarine include a telescopic mast patented several years ago by an American, Mr. Joseph Raes. In one type a continuous flexible metal cable is used. When a pull, as produced by a motor, is applied to the lower end it causes all of the sliding telescopic members to rise. In another mast the sections are raised and lowered by gears and shafts.

The author suggests in this connection a pneumatic mast similar in principle to the lifting cranes used in foundries, etc. He goes on:

"An ingenious collapsible radio mast was invented in Germany some years ago, and several of them have been used in this country. It was perhaps the lightest ever designed thus far—possibly too light for submarine requirements—but it possest the element of speed. It employed four flexible strips of metal rolled on drums at the base. These strips were notched on both edges, and when the handle was turned the four notched strips of their steel intermeshed with each other, making a lock-cornered square tubular mast about 8 inches square. It was found possible to raise a platform containing two men on it to a height of 80 feet for observation purposes when necessary. Two men could raise the mast in a short time by turning a geared crank handle.

"The accompanying illustration of a modern submarine shows how the various compartments are arranged. It was prepared from official plans of such a craft. The location of the collapsible radio masts is given, as well as the position of the motor-driven switch for hauling in the antenna balloons. An interesting feature not generally known is that submarines are now fitted with submarine telegraph apparatus which operates by means of sound-waves sent through the water from powerful electric vibrators mounted on the hull of the submarine. Sensitive microphones suitably mounted on either side of the hull enable the commander to tell when a ship is approaching, even at a considerable distance, by the sound of her propellers, which is transmitted through the water.

"Then there is the latest safety feature—the telephone buoy. If the submarine should sink and become unmanageable, the crew can pull a lever which releases the telephone buoy, which rises to the surface of the water. Any craft passing in the vicinity of the sunken subsea boat can open this buoy and, by means of the telephone inside it, speak to the imprisoned crew. Submarines send out sound-signals of distress through the water also, which may be intercepted by another submarine or by a war-ship or steamer."

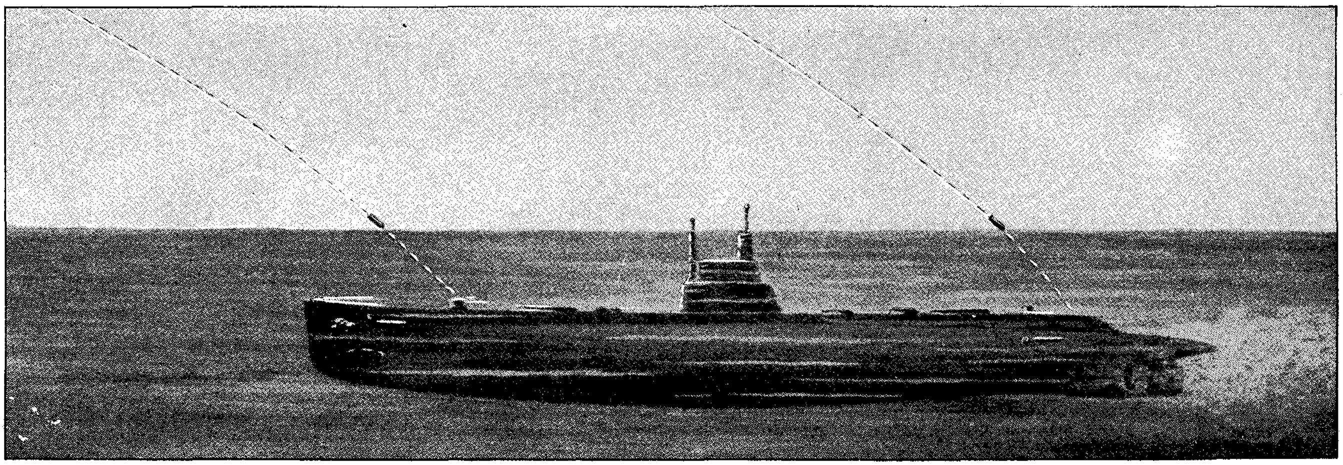


THE POLE PERISCOPE FOLDED UP ON TRUCK.

A GIANT PERISCOPE—The periscope, says a writer in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, February), is put to more strenuous service among the English troops than among any of the other belligerents. The old French saying, "Be silent; your enemies are listening!" might well be paraphrased by the Germans to read "'Lie low; the English are looking!" Like the person "from Missouri," the British officer must see his way very clearly. We read further:

"The accompanying illustrations show a pole periscope of a late design, which is extensively used by the English and also by the Italians, because it enables an officer to peep over tall obstacles, whether mountain peaks or merely tree-tops. The height to which it can be run up depends upon the number of sections of which it is made. The sections telescope into the bottom tube when not in use and during transportation, for which a tiny two-wheeled truck is used. The truck is often run up under the protection of a tree, and spikes are nailed in the ground to hold the apparatus close against the tree-trunk. It is the work of but a moment to turn the crank and send the telescoped sections up into the air until the top peeps out over the tree-top. In one village on the Somme, a periscope of this kind, set up in a little protected cove, kept the Allied armies informed of every movement of the Germans, who were behind massive entrenchments at that particular spot. The body of the truck is built so low that it can be easily concealed by brush."

A CALL FOR OLD TRACING-CLOTH—Fabrics for bandages have become so scarce in England and France that architects and engineers have been asked to turn in obsolete drawings mounted on calico and linen for which they have no further use. The fabrics "when washed, cleaned, and sterilized are most suitable for surgical work," according to the London *Surveyor*. "The drawings are soaked for twenty-four hours and the linen stript from the paper and then boiled and washed." *The Municipal Journal* (New York) reports the same need in this country.



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

ONLY THE *U*-BOAT'S PERISCOPE—A TINY TARGET—IS IN DANGER FROM THE ORDINARY SHELL, BUT THE NEW NON-RICOCHETING SHELL INCREASES THE DANGER-SPACE TO THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE SHIP.

DIVING SHELLS TO HIT "U"-BOATS

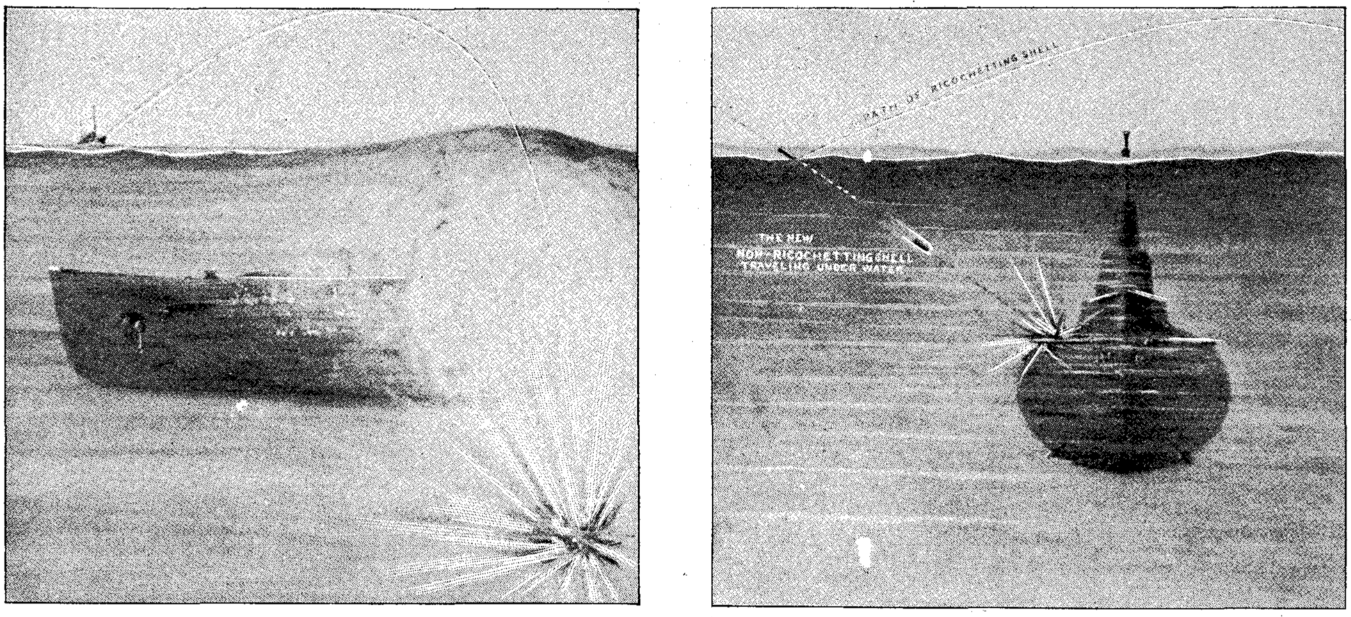
IT IS DIFFICULT to hit an object under water with a projectile. If you doubt it, try to throw a stone at a fish. Passage from air to water, at the surface of the latter, will deflect the missile, and sometimes it will bound off and not penetrate at all. Unless it is dropt vertically, there is no telling where it will go. Hitherto, therefore, the "depth bomb," which is dropt almost vertically, has been almost the only projectile of any value against a submerged submarine. If it is true, as announced in *The Scientific American* (New York), that diving shells have been invented, we now have missiles that will disregard the water-surface and can be fired at a submarine beneath it with certainty that it will proceed toward its goal under water as it did above. Says a writer in this magazine:

"Shells which strike fairly smooth water at an angle of less than nine to ten degrees, if they are provided with an ogival head, will fail to 'bite' and will ricochet, or bound from its surface into the air. Sometimes the path described by the ricocheting shell will consist of great parabolas, in which case the shell may travel for a straight mile before it again strikes the water. At other times a shell will travel under and near the surface of the water, raising a line of numerous small geyser effects. The ricochet trajectory depends upon the range and velocity of the shell and the condition of the sea.

"For these reasons, much attention has been paid to the problem of devising a shell which, instead of rebounding from the surface, will 'bite' the water on striking, and continue its course below the surface. A recent dispatch from Washington states that the problem has been solved and that our ships are provided, or soon will be, with a shell which will dive and strike a submarine, or burst in its vicinity, even tho the enemy be below the surface. The shape of the shell can not, of course, be disclosed at this time. In order to show how valuable is this development, our artist has drawn the accompanying sketches, which demonstrate very clearly its military value.

"The periscope is an exceedingly difficult object to hit, and a hit, at any considerable range, even by a first-class pointer, would be a matter more of luck than good shooting. But if the shells are of the diving type it is evident that, by dropping them a little short of the periscope, they would have a fair chance to strike the body of the submarine itself. This is true, even if the line of fire were normal, or approximately normal, to the longitudinal axis of the submarine; but, as another of our drawings shows, the chances of scoring a hit when the submerged submarine was end on to the attacking gun, would be very favorable, since the danger space would be equal to that of the length of the boat, or, say, one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty feet.

"Another advantage of the diving shell is that it can be adjusted so as to detonate when it has penetrated the water



HOW THE DIVING SHELL DOES ITS WORK.

This shell, with fuse set for depth, has passed over the submarine, and, bursting below, has wrecked it by shock transmitted through the water.

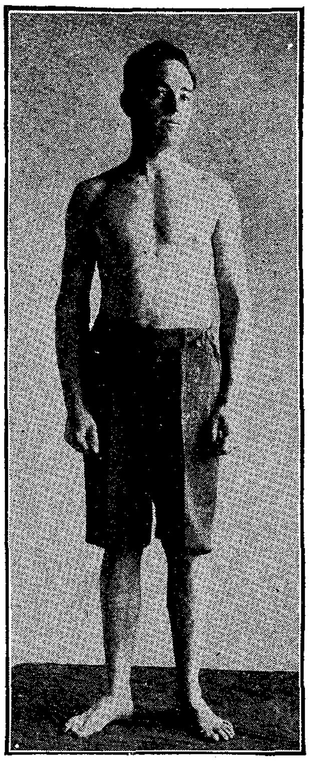
This non-ricochet shell, instead of glancing off, has gone straight to its underwater target and burst against the hull of the submarine.

to any determined depth. In this case, of course, the action would be similar to that of the depth bomb, which has proved a most effective anti-*U*-boat weapon.

"Thus, by the development of this device, one more peril has been added to the many which surround the underwater sea-pirates. What with depth bombs, diving shells, enemy submarines below the water, enemy destroyers, and patrol-boats on the surface, enemy rapid-fire guns on the merchant ships, blimps and seaplanes in the air above the sea, and, most important of all, detectors of constantly increasing range and accuracy—well, the *U*-boat crews, to say the least, are not having a very happy time of it these days."

A DEFENSE OF SHODDY

THE WRITER OF AN ARTICLE on woolen clothing quoted recently in these columns was decidedly disrespectful to "shoddy," and, in fact, the word itself has a bad reputation. Its implications are of inferiority. This is a pity, thinks the author of a pamphlet published recently by the National Association of Wool Fiber Manufacturers (Boston), for, after all, shoddy is only used wool-fiber, and such fiber may or may not be inferior to unused wool. It may in some cases be better. All that the manufacturer asks, we are told, is that his product should be judged on its merits, instead of on whether it comes first hand from the sheep's back or only second hand. Second-hand goods of fine quality may far outclass cheap goods of new make. To quote and condense the pamphlet in question, which bears the title, "An Explanation and Defense of Shoddy and Other Wool By-Products":



From the National Association of Wool Fiber Manufacturers.

CLOTHED IN 14 OUNCES OF WOOL.

The amount that each of us would receive each year if all the wool grown in the world were made into pure wool cloth and distributed equally among the people outside of the tropics.

"It will aid greatly in freeing ourselves from prejudice against shoddy and other wool by-products if we keep clearly in mind the fact that the use of these materials is necessary for the existence of probably more than half of the people who now live outside of the tropics, that is, in temperate and cold climates.

"Let us consider the many forms in which wool is now used for protecting the body: clothing, such as dresses, coats, vests, trousers, sweaters, overcoats, and cloaks, underclothing, hosiery, hats, caps, and blankets. In addition to these uses of wool for protecting the body a large quantity of wool is used for a variety of other purposes, such as rugs, carpets, carriage and motor-cloths, felts, upholstery, and horse-blankets.

"The raw material for these products comes originally from the sheep, and the sheep of all countries yield approximately 1,027,600,000 pounds of wool cloth ready to be made into clothing. If this were divided equally among the people living outside of the tropics, each person would receive fourteen ounces per year, equal to a piece of light-weight cloth forty-four inches square, about enough to make a respectable girdle.

"Let us keep in mind this yearly allowance of fourteen ounces of cloth and then consider the approximate weight of the wool portion of various articles used for protecting the human body:

Man's suit	56 ounces
Man's coat	28 "
Man's vest	8 "
Man's trousers	20 "
Man's overcoat	50 "
Bed blanket	80 "

"At the rate the world's flocks produce wool a man would have to wait four years for enough cloth to make a suit of clothes. When we consider the large amount of wool materials now used, not only for protection to the body, but for the other uses already mentioned, and the disproportion between that amount and the annual yield of wool for each person, it becomes plain that the existence of most of the people now living in temperate and cold climates depends on a supply of wool material in addition to that which comes directly from the sheep. This extra supply is obtained by reclaiming the wool from articles of wool that have already been used for clothing or other purposes and manufacturing this reclaimed wool into cloth and other wool goods. This reclaimed wool is known as shoddy, and thus we find that not only the health and comfort of all the people living outside of the tropics, but the existence of the great majority of them, depend on the use of the material called shoddy, which is but another name for wool. If wool were not reclaimed it would be more expensive than silk. . . . . . .

"The charges against which shoddy must be defended are:

"1. That it is obtained from rags which are dirty and liable to carry the germs of disease, with which the wearer of goods made of shoddy may easily become infected.

"2. That the shoddy fibers are short and tender, and as a result that all goods containing shoddy are necessarily inferior to those made of new wool.

"First, as to the danger of disease. There is, of course, a liability of disease being carried, not only by old clothing and rags, but by new clothing, bed-coverings, water, air, and food, railway-cars, boats, and in numberless other ways. In some of these cases the dangers of infection can not be entirely prevented, no matter what precautions are taken; in others it can be reduced so as to be practically non-existent; while in still others all danger of communicating diseases is eliminated by processes of sterilization through which the materials pass before they reach the consumer.

"Take the water we drink as an illustration of the complete purification of a product. Water has always been a carrier of filth and disease germs of all kinds, much of it passing constantly through sewers to the ocean, where it is evaporated and returned to the earth where the processes of contamination and purification are repeated. We can feel certain that the purest water has held filth and disease germs in suspension, not only once, but for unnumbered times. But we continue to drink water without the slightest fear of the germs it has carried before it passed for the last time to the sea and then to the earth. Our only fear is of the disease germs that water may have gathered since it passed through this natural process of evaporation and condensation."

As a matter of fact, the writer claims, what is called "pure wool," the unused covering of the sheep, is much more likely to be infected with disease than is used wool. Going on to judge of shoddy and wool by-products by the fabrics or other articles into which they are manufactured, the author confesses at the outset that the processes of manufacturing injure wool fibers so far as length and strength are concerned. He says:

"It follows that wool is better suited for making cloth as it comes from the sheep than when later it is reclaimed from a manufactured product and converted into shoddy. The staple is shortened and the strength is impaired, not only by the processes of manufacturing, but also by the operation of converting it again from the manufactured state into the fibrous mass called shoddy.

"The different varieties and grades of wool, however, vary widely in length, strength, and other qualities, and it follows that much of what is known as shoddy is greatly superior to a large quantity of wool as it comes from the sheep.

"All of these materials are wool, and when made into cloth are of equal purity and cleanliness. When mixed together in the process of manufacture these materials can no more be distinguished from each other than Wyoming wool can be distinguished from Montana wool when the two are mixed and manufactured into wool goods.

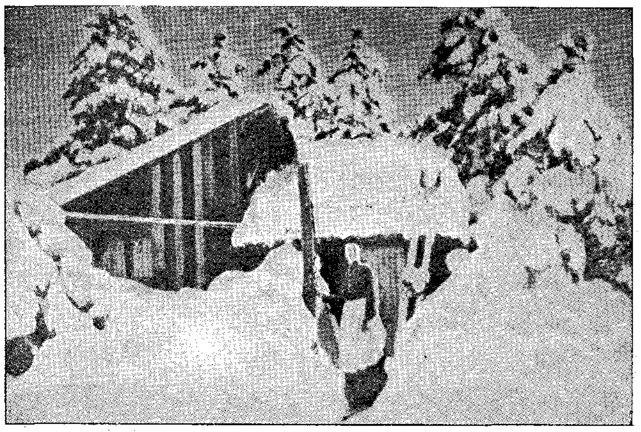
"The value of wool fibers as raw material for manufacturing depends not on whether they have or have not been previously used in the manufacture of wool goods, not on whether one is called 'new wool' and the other 'shoddy,' but on what the material actually is. Varying as these raw materials do, some shoddy being better than some wool and some wool better than some shoddy, they are selected on their intrinsic merits and mixed together for manufacture into wool goods. They are also mixed, in the fibrous state or after being spun into yarn, with other textile materials, mohair, camel's hair, cotton flax, hemp, jute, ramie, to produce the particular fabric and effect desired.

"If a fabric fails to protect the wearer against cold and damp, hangs badly in the garment, wears shiny, becomes threadbare, lacks durability, or is defective in any way, the cause of the defect is to be found, not in the fact that the raw material has been used once, twice, or more times in the manufacture of clothing, not that it was called waste, noils, shoddy, or wool, not on the proportions in which those materials were used or mixed with other textile materials, but on the intrinsic value of the raw materials irrespective of their previous condition and on the way in which they were converted into the finished product. Poor cloth is often made of new wool as well as shoddy. Good cloth is made of shoddy, noils, waste, and wool by-products, as well as new wool."

SNOW ON THE FARM

SNOW IS A BLESSING that to many of us brightens as it takes its flight, but it is a real boon to the farmer in more than one way. It acts as a blanket to protect soil or crops from frost; it checks the run-off and is the best source of ground-water; it facilitates transportation in winter; it prevents fire in prairie or forest, and it clears the air of dust and germs in its fall. Writing on "Snow and Its Value to the Farmer" in *The Scientific Monthly* (New York, February), Dr. Andrew H. Palmer, of the United States Weather Bureau, reminds us that in cities snow probably does more harm than good. It makes walking difficult, delays transportation, and interferes with wire communication. To the farmer, however, snow is an asset. Altho it does make roads impassable, and altho in the plains of the West a heavy fall temporarily cuts off the food-supply of cattle, snow may be considered an agricultural resource. "A snow year, a rich year," says one proverb. He goes on:

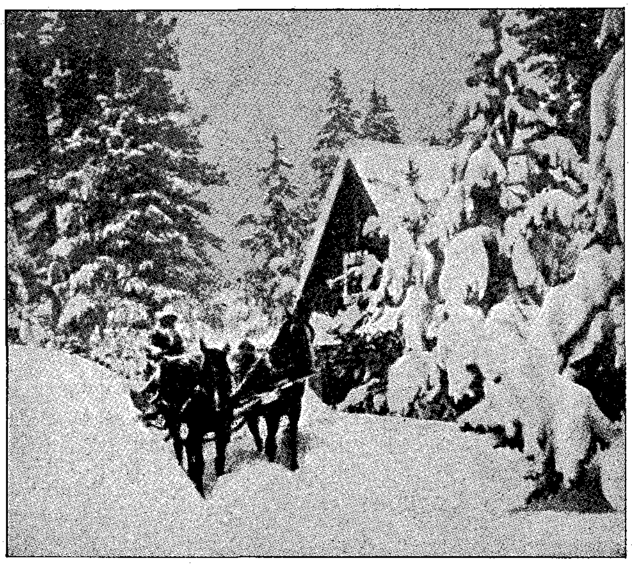
"As a protective covering or blanket, snow serves very much like leaves or straw, only in a lesser degree. . . . The denser the snow the poorer it is as a protector. Loosely packed snow containing much air mixed with it serves as the best blanket. Besides being a poorer conductor of heat, and therefore a better protector than ice, loose snow permits the respiration of submerged vegetation, which proceeds even at temperatures far below that at which actual growth is possible. Grass and grain are sometimes smothered when the snow, through alternate thawing and freezing, is converted into ice."



THIS MEANS GOOD CROPS NEXT SUMMER.

Besides serving as a blanket, a covering of snow prevents evaporation from the soil and also prevents winter winds from tearing the dormant vegetation. Furthermore, snow permits the penetration of some light, and light can replace heat to a considerable extent in the processes of vegetation. To quote further:

"Snow has aptly been called 'the poor man's manure.' The reason is obvious. Melting snow moistens the soil gently and gradually without condensing particles by pounding them and without floating up any clayey mud to the surface to encrust the land when it dries. Rain compacts the surface soil, but snow and frost loosen it.



Illustrations from "The Scientific Monthly," New York.

"JANUARY IS A MONTH OF RARE DELIGHT ON THE FARM."

"Snow also checks the run-off when the temperature is low. Ground water is replenished more easily by the melting of snow, or by rain falling on the snow, than it is when an equal amount of rain falls upon bare ground. Moreover, the beneficial effects persist longer.

"As a source of moisture snow is perhaps less important than rain, generally speaking. However, in the Western portions of the United States the winter snows furnish practically all the water used for irrigation and power purposes throughout the year. Fortunately, the snowfall in the Western mountains is abundant. Packed by compression, as well as by alternate freezing and thawing, great banks and drifts of snow solidify to ice. Slow melting follows in the spring and summer, the resulting water collecting in natural and artificial reservoirs to form the only available summer supply."

Among other services of snow on the farm Dr. Palmer specifies its value as a road-bed for hauling by sled. Logging and lumbering, as well as the transportation of bulky and weighty quantities of grain, wood, coal, and ice, could not be accomplished easily without the snow. He goes on:

"Every farmer has observed that a good hay crop follows a winter of abundant snow. After such a winter the subsoil is almost saturated.

"The beneficial effect of snow is perhaps more readily apparent in the case of winter wheat than in any other crop. Wheat is normally a winter annual, and climate is its most important control. It requires a temperature of about 40° F. to germinate, and while it does not grow at a lower temperature, the plants inhale oxygen and exhale carbonic-acid gas throughout the winter. Cool weather and considerable moisture are required during its early growth. The weather conditions prevailing during the winter months determine its density of growth, and therefore its yield. The plumpness, quality, and color of the grain are determined by the warmer and drier part of the year, when the crop ripens. The importance of snow in the early growth of winter wheat is paramount in regions where the winters are severe.

"More than two-thirds of the winter-wheat acreage in the whole United States is included within the eight States of Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. In this belt the winters, tho moderately severe, usually bring sufficient snow to protect the crop."

WAR-TIME-FOOD-PROBLEMS

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST *by the* UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION,
and especially designed for High School Use

THE WELL-BALANCED DIET

© Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.
HERBERT HOOVER,
United States Food Administrator.

THE QUESTION is asked: "How is it that such matters as food-values and diet are in any way connected with war-time food-problems? People eat in peace as well as war-time, don't they? And their health demands certain foods. Of course soldiers have to have special foods, that is understood. But as for the people at home, their bodily needs are surely no different just because a country is at war."

A second thought, however, shows not only how necessary it is to save certain foods for the Army and Allies, but also in these "times which try men's souls," how one's strength, poise, and capacity for work should be kept at the maximum. In this way all working together may help this country to prove that democracy must and shall prevail.

To accomplish this it is necessary to have our bodily health—*as a nation*—as near perfection as is humanly possible. And this can never occur unless the diet is well planned and wisely eaten. A football squad, anxious to gain the greatest amount of strength, adopt a regular course of training. They eat at the "training-table." To-day this country should be at its training-table, all the more so as *the contest is not a mere football match, but a struggle to determine whether this world is going to remain a place worth living in.* That is why our every-day diet and our habits of eating have become a war-time problem.

FOOD-MATERIALS NECESSARY TO GOOD HEALTH—Any sort of food is composed of materials included among the following: proteins, fats, carbohydrates, mineral salts, and vitamines.

Whole books have been written on these. Scientists have held widely varying opinions about them. In fact, so extensive is the whole subject that in a brief article like this it is not possible to discuss them in detail. All that can be done here is to present certain main facts.

THE TWO FUNCTIONS OF PROTEINS—Protein is both a body-building and body-repairing food-material, and, excepting water, it forms a part of more different kinds of food than any other constituent. In fact, no living things, plant or animal, are without it. White of egg is practically pure protein. Other foods which are especially rich in proteins are milk, lean meat, fish, peas, and beans.

Chief among the functions of protein is its importance as a builder of bodily tissues. It is structural. The part it plays is like that of iron in a locomotive. Of course the locomotive needs its other metals, its water and coal, but without iron and steel there can be no structure inside of which energy can be generated. In the article on fats, the uselessness of an automobile without gasoline was used as an illustration; but it is just as true to say that gasoline can not produce motion without having an engine inside which it can ignite.

This, then, is the special mission of proteins: to make the body a suitable structure in which that mysterious power called life can do its best work.

Because of this, you can readily see that *protein is all-important, not merely in building, but also in keeping the body constantly in good repair.*

THE VALUE OF FATS—Fats are, as you have learned, chiefly valuable as fuel for the body. But in addition to being consumed and turned to energy, fats are also readily stored away by the body, alongside muscle and bone, to serve as a reserve in times of illness or extra physical exertion.

Moreover, in cookery, a certain amount of fat serves the practical purpose of rendering food appetizing and rich-tasting. But people ought not to allow that to lead them into habits of eating too much fat.

Vegetable and animal fats are equally valuable as fuel. Butter is more than a fat; it contains the growth stimulant for children.

THE VALUE OF CARBOHYDRATES—Carbohydrates, like fats, are very valuable as body fuels. The two most important carbohydrates are starch and sugar. The majority of fruits and vegetables contain a large proportion of carbohydrates. Sugar is like fat in serving to make food more palatable and in being a body fuel. But as a fuel, sugar is consumed (and thus used) by the body far more rapidly than fat.

THE VALUE OF MINERAL SALTS AND VITAMINES—Mineral salts are very necessary in forming the body's bones, and for keeping the system in good all-round running order. These mineral salts abound in fruits and vegetables, one reason why those foods are necessary as part of the diet.

Finally, the vitamines which have not up to the present been thoroughly understood; but it is now recognized that they are present in many foods and are essential in keeping up good health. Milk contains vitamines in abundance.

It must be clearly understood that all these food-materials,—proteins, fats, carbohydrates, mineral salts, and vitamines—are necessary for good health. We must have all of them to get the necessary well-balanced diet. One reason why milk is so perfect a food for old and young is because whole milk contains all these various materials. Yet only babies and invalids live altogether on milk. It is essential for us to make our diets well balanced by wise selection among various sorts of food. Here is a classification of food into five groups, each of which should be represented every day:

THE WELL-BALANCED DIET—1. Fruits and vegetables, especially valuable for their mineral salts.

2. Milk, cheese, eggs, meat, fish, and dried peas and beans, all of which are rich in proteins.

3. Cereals (wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, and rice), which contain much starch, the cheapest of body fuels.

4. Sugar (molasses, sirups, honey, and other sweets).

5. Fats (butter, lard, meat fats; and olive-, cottonseed-, corn-, and peanut-oils), which, like sugar, are valuable in providing fuel and a satisfying taste to food.

In the normal diet of the adult (and all this discussion of food-values is about the adult) *each of these groups should be represented.*

In normal times, with normal people, the food-proportions (speaking in terms of nutritional units rather than bulk) ought to be divided about as follows among those five groups:

1. 15 per cent. 2. 30 per cent. 3. 30 per cent. 4. 10 per cent. 5. 15 per cent.

That would give a well-balanced diet, and is worth observing.

IMPORTANCE OF SUBSTITUTES—But it should be remembered, that in these days many substitutions are advisable for the sake of gaining the extra food for shipment overseas. Therefore, substitute as you have been advised in previous articles. But in substituting, try to *replace each food which you go without with another from the same group.* In that way service may be rendered without the sacrifice of health.

Here, therefore, is the problem to-day for all: *to eat less of the foods which are needed to win the war, and at the same time to keep up health with a diet which shall be well balanced.*

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Name some ways in which poorly nourished civilians handicap their soldiers at the front.

2. Name five foods in which proteins predominate. Fats. Carbohydrates.

3. Write a brief paper on how food builds and repairs the body, giving illustrations of what foods do this most effectively.

4. With the aid of some member of your family, plan a day's food-schedule (which might actually be used at your home) in which each of the five food-classes mentioned above are represented, so as to give a well-balanced diet, and which at the same time conforms to the principles of conservation and substitution explained in previous articles.

LETTERS - AND - ART

TEACHING POSTERITY OF THE WAR

"HISTORY AND ARCHEOLOGY are running away from us with invaluable matter—living, breathing records," says Dr. James Sullivan, Director of the Division of Archives and History of the University of the State of New York. The State historian feels that now, if ever, he must be on the firing-line, and no economy is less justifiable than that which would curtail the publication and collection of records of the time. France, Germany, Britain—most of the European countries, in fact—are more or less consciously visioning the future needs for clear judgment of the times in which we live, and are gathering the raw materials of history. What Dr. Sullivan is doing is confined to the State of New York, but other States are doubtless already abreast of his efforts or will take warning by his example. Letters have been sent to every county librarian, to school librarians, to historical societies, to teachers of history, and other educational groups, asking them to feel a personal obligation to preserve significant documents every day. In an article on his work in the New York *Evening Post* we see the kind of things that are asked for to form the documentary record of the war:

"Documents which are official, such as municipal ordinances, proclamations of mayors, notices of boards, and those which are semiofficial, resolutions of public meetings, labor-unions, church societies. Announcements, notices, orders, and other war-statements issued by public-service corporations.

"Posters for recruiting, for Liberty Loans, thrift, and all other purposes connected with the war. Programs of concerts, meetings, fairs, price-lists, advertisements, clippings from local newspapers, pamphlets, and propaganda material. Photographs or prints of local events, of soldiers, bodies of troops, and parades. Manuscript material, such as letters, diaries, sermons, addresses, and miscellaneous matter."

British official photograph. Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

THE LARGEST WAR-PHOTOGRAPH EVER MADE.

Taken on the morning of April 9, 1917, after the Canadians had completed their victory at Vimy Ridge. The smoke in the background marks the German barrage aimed at a line of tanks. Compared with the men in front. the size of this photograph is vividly emphasized.

If such material is not gathered now, the history of the part played by each locality in the war, and in preparation for it, is likely to be lost forever. While making this statement Dr. Sullivan points to our indifference to our archives of national history:

"New York State has in no one place a museum showing exhibits of the daily life of the people during the Civil War, or even during the Spanish-American War.

"Dr. Sullivan is particularly anxious that communities should preserve the letters received from soldiers at the front. They will form a valuable part of the State War Museum, and now are often lost after being printed in a local newspaper. The Division of Archives and History of the State has a permissive statute whereby it may take over for safe preservation the records in a township, if the township so desires. In the past the cooperation of townships by contributing their records for the good of the whole State has not been active, due to a lack of realization of the broad system which is gradually being perfected in this country for centralization of national archives."

The story is told of a mysterious procession passing through the streets of Marseilles one day in the fateful September of 1914. It consisted of men carrying mail-sacks and guarded by gendarmes with rifles at cock. The mail-sacks contained the records of France, considered too precious to trust to transportation by train, and the procession had marched all the way from Paris. The centralization mentioned by Dr. Sullivan is highly perfected in several European countries:

> "In Berlin it is possible, by paying a small insurance and postage fee, to take advantage of a system which obtains from every part of the German Empire the town records which it is desired to consult. The records are mailed to the Royal Library at Berlin, arriving in three or four days after request is filed. This makes a national cycle of archives which not only puts the records on a plane of highest efficiency, but binds the whole State and promotes realization of the importance of preserving community records. The national archives in Paris do the same thing, but take a little more time about it. The Record Office of London is the archeological center for Great Britain. There is no such centralization in America."

Instead of the learned societies suspending their work during the war there is even more imperative need of their continuance:

> "Certainly, material will not be lacking for future historians to retrace the mournful phases of this world-wide catastrophe and to emphasize the rôle that our nation will have played; there will be, to be sure, such diversity and such contradiction that the exact truth will be at times difficult to determine. But if nothing is to escape us of the tactics and of the valor of our leaders, and of the strategy and operations of our armies, of the heroism and of the endurance of our soldiers, why then should we not know of the non-combatants of France, of the life in the parishes and *communes*, of the attitude of the rural population, of its sacrifice to insure the material existence of the country, of the energy displayed by families in face of a diminished number at the fireside, and of the griefs which have been brought to almost all doors?
>
> "Each one of us, if he is not mobilized, has been a witness for two years or more of the constant participation of the countryside in the common resistance. Each one of us follows step by step the persevering effort of those who have had charge of the abandoned farms and the obligation of rendering them productive. Each one, then, can tell that which he has seen, put down that which he has observed, and so contribute to a division of the national work which will be ours after victory comes."

Somewhat allied with the war library is the war museum that England is organizing. An account of it by a London correspondent appears in *The Nation* (New York); and doubtless when the materials accumulate we shall be stirred to a similar enterprise:

> "The museum will consist of a permanent exhibition of the weapons and utensils of war—the guns and bombs, the grenades and trench mortars, the air-ships and planes, the soldiers' uniforms and trappings, in a word, everything that has to do with the actual business and conduct of war—above all, everything that makes this war so different from any war ever fought before. It is true that the time has gone by when man had the leisure or the inclination to decorate and glorify the weapons destined for no other end than the mutilating and killing of his fellow man, making of them things of beauty, the delight of the artist no less than the warrior, worthy to be preserved forever, as works of art, if as nothing else. War to-day does not give us arms and armor that can compare with the most insignificant examples of the wonderful collection in Vienna, or that other collection almost as wonderful in the Wallace Gallery, London. [The writer fails to mention the greatest collection in the world at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.] It does not attempt to make itself beautiful, to mask its hideousness under the garb of art. The get-up of the modern Launcelot who has to face the mud and filth of the trenches would lure no Lady of Shalott from her loom; the savage would make a braver showing in her mirror. If there is any beauty in modern arms and armor, it is the beauty not of art, but of science—the beauty of appropriateness, of ingenuity, of the perfect machine; its interest is for the scientific man, the engineer, the soldier, the sailor, the mechanical genius, or, as an aid in his task, the historian."

While the instruments of warfare are made for sheer utility without aid from art, yet art will contribute its quota to the permanent record:

> "While the mechanic diligently turns out munitions and the soldier more diligently fights, the artist is busy making his record of it all—of the colossal, temple-like factories, with their dramatic monstrous machines, their battalions of labor, their mysteries of smoke and flame—of the abomination of desolation, in the rent and riven battle-field, in the desecrated town, the dishonored church—of the march of armies, the travail of guns, the drill of search-lights, the flight of air-squadrons. The English munition lithographs by Pennell are here, the reproductions of Muirhead Bone's drawings, the paintings by Nevinson, among many other things, so that to the mechanical and scientific display of the implements of the new scientific and mechanical fashion of making war there will be the pictorial background. One may question whether Muirhead Bone was the artist best qualified to chronicle affairs at the front; whether present warfare, or the warfare of any age, is best exprest by Nevinson's geometric arrangement of cubes. There is far more of the spirit, the movement of war, in the tiniest print by Charlet or Raffet. But work characteristic of the day has its value, even if unsuccessful. How much contemporary prints and drawings and paintings may add to just such a collection was realized in the Aircraft Exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery last winter. Indeed, that exhibition, in which not merely machines and machinery were shown, but also prints, paintings, posters, fans, and pottery in one way or another associated with them, gave an excellent idea of the possibilities of a War Museum planned on so much larger and more comprehensive a scale. And art will be supplemented by photography, by the plain, dull statement of fact in the official war-photographs and war-films, while not the least important part of the museum will be the War Library."

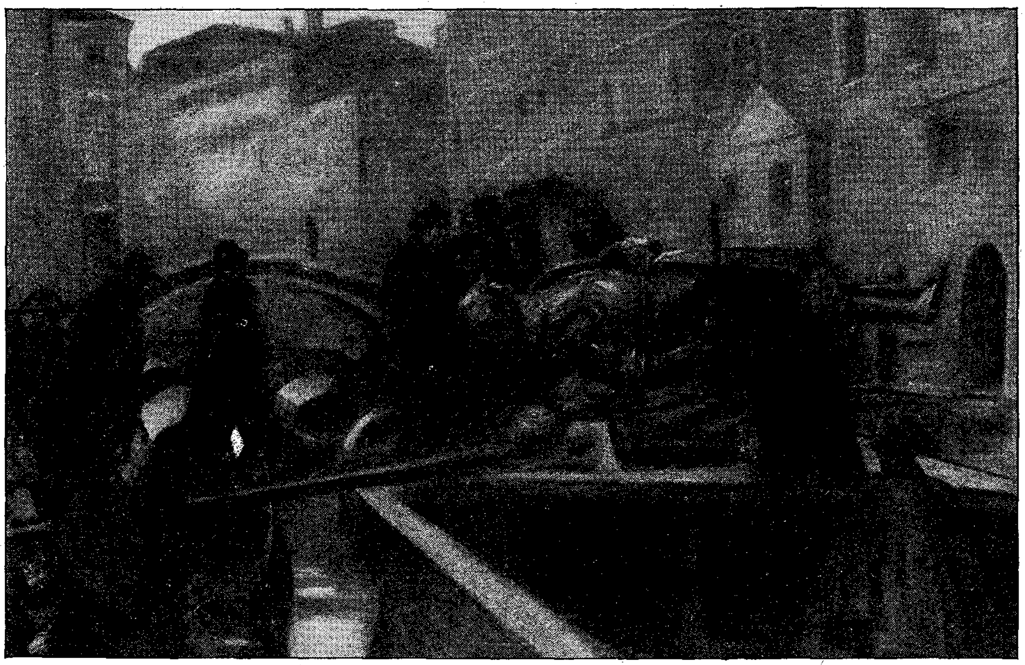
COLLEONI RIDES AWAY WITH HIS HORSE

After four hundred and twenty-two years the great Colleoni descends from his horse in the piazza at Venice and takes a journey to Rome. The bronze horses of the Duomo have been great travelers, but this is the first time Colleoni's charger has taken the step he has so long premeditated. It is a symbol of the world-shaking events now in progress; but the necessities of the hour add something to soften their hardships. Gabriele d'Annunzio, the Italian poet and dramatist, who was a witness of the act that saved the greatest equestrian statue of the world from the destructive power of the Huns, remarks that "the destiny which renders the labor necessary has the advantage of increasing our love for the masterpiece in bringing us nearer to it." One of the first acts of the Italian Minister of Public Instruction after the invasion of Italy was to take steps for the removal of this great work of Verrocchio from its post by the Grand Canal. For three years it has been boarded up and buttressed by sand-bags, but the agony of its peril was too much, and "one of the youngest, most expert, and most learned members of the General Board of Antiquities and Fine Arts," Arduino Colasanto, was commissioned to carry out the removal. His account, translated by Mabel P. Cook, appears in the Boston *Transcript*, and along with it he touches on some points of interest in the history of art—

> "We met with no difficulty in taking down the figure of Colleoni; but to get down the horse it was necessary to strengthen the scaffolding materially because of the exceptional weight, which was a surprize to everybody.
>
> "In making an estimate as to the probable weight of the statue, the experience had at the time of taking down the statues of Gattamelata, at Padua, and of Marcus Aurelius, at Rome, some years ago, had been the bases of reckoning. But when the figure of the warrior had been taken down, disclosing a large opening on the croup of the horse under the saddle, we noted with amazement that the bronze was of twice the normal thickness. It measured 23 centimeters [nine inches] at the edge of the opening, in other parts reached a thickness of four centimeters [1½ inches], and it is possible that the feet of the huge beast are solid.
>
> "I thought at first that I might find in this peculiarity some

decisive argument to clear up the debated question of the sculptor of the monument, but had to change my mind.

"It is well known that for some time it was a question whether the Florentine Andrea del Verrocchio or the Venetian Alessandro Leopardi was to be accredited with the statue. Some authors held an opinion midway between these opposing views, but even these are far from agreeing in the matter. For instance, Adolfo Venturi accredits the horse to Leopardi and the rider to Verrocchio, while Reymond believes the reverse to be the case.



From "L'Illustration," Paris.

COLLEONI DEPARTS FROM VENICE.

The statue of Colleoni, taken from its base near the Grand Canal in Venice, has been conveyed along with the horse to Rome for safe keeping while the Austrian menace lasts. From a drawing by J. Simont

"Vasari's story that Verrocchio, disgusted by the decision of the Venetians to divide the commission between him and Ballano, broke the head and legs off the horse and went back to Florence, is not generally believed.

"Threatened with death by the rulers of the Republic if he should dare return, he is said to have answered that they should have a care, for it was not in their power to put back the heads they might cut off, least of all such a head as his, while he would know how to put back the head he had cut off. But if there is no proof of the truth of this story, and if the further narrative of Vasari that Verrocchio, having mended his model, cast it in bronze, is contradicted by documents, the fact that Andrea carried the finished model of the horse to Florence finds confirmation in an application made by him in 1481 to Ercole I., of Este, that the latter might absolve him from paying a transit tax on 'a horse of rags (*strascie*), which is a beautiful fancy.'

"When Verrocchio died in Venice in 1488 he left the commission to finish the statue to his pupil, Lorenzo da Credi, but it is certain that the model of the horse and rider was far enough along to take from it the casts necessary for the wax to be applied to the framework, because Lorenzo a few months after the death of his master, in passing on the commission and its compensation to the Florentine sculptor Andrea di Domenico, declared that the horse and its rider were 'already executed in the clay.'

"It is not known why this contract never went into effect. It is a fact that, in order to have the monument finished, the Venetians were obliged in 1489 to grant a safe conduct to Alessandro Leopardi, in banishment for the forgery of a signature. But the work was not finished before 1492, as is shown by a letter which the orator Taddeo Vimercato wrote to the Duke of Milan in that year. It was not unveiled to the public view until March 21, 1496, according to the diary of Sanudo."

The arguments for and against the disputed authorship of Verrocchio and Leopardi are presented, as illuminated by the revelation of the extraordinary thickness of the bronze now disclosed by taking the rider off his horse. They are known to readers of the history of art, but the young connoisseur here has a new suggestion:

'I may be mistaken, but it seems to me there is a striking contrast between the Colleoni and all the work of Verrocchio. Nothing about the dainty sculptor of the 'David,' of the little 'Madonna,' of 'St. Maria Nuova,' of the 'Boy with the Dolphin' of the Palazzo Vecchio, foretells the lofty flight that should lead him to express in the huge, massive, rough *condottiere* the image of the fierce fighter, the personification of Will and Energy, the eternal type of warlike force, the figure of the raven that flies over the fields of battle and of death.

"Even less could an exceptional work like the Colleoni find place among the activities of Leopardi. He was for a long time only known as a medalist who had made the figure of Christ in the die for the ducat. In fact, until 1487 he was employed in the mint in Venice without pay, and when a salary was assigned to him it was notably less than those of artists whose names are lost like a passing shadow. In the safe conduct of 1489 he is only designated as master coiner of the Venetian mint. His later works, such as the Moors of the clock-tower and the bases of the flagpoles of St. Mark's square, exclude the possibility that he should ever have risen to the supreme heights of creative power.

"In order to explain the appearance of a marvelous work of art like the Colleoni, it seems to be necessary to admit, between Verrocchio and Leopardi, the intervention of a nature superior to all these genial natures who shall have at last made a suggestion, furnished a sketch, and one's thought turns insistently to the great pupil of Verrocchio—Leonardo da Vinci.

"I can not at the moment and from memory give precise documentation, but surely, calling to mind the note left us by Lamazzo of a horse modeled by Leonardo, remembering that in a letter to Ludovico il Moro he calls himself sculptor, thinking of certain drawings of his of soldiers, of the numerous studies made for the monuments of Francesco Storza and Trivulzio, of many drawings at Windsor, of a horse drawn in the Codex Atlantico very similar to that of the Colleoni and like it inspired by the antique example at present preserved in the Archeological Museum in Florence, it does not seem impossible to be able finally to arrive at giving at least a hypothetical value to what is at present little more than an impression made up of indefinable, not yet coordinated feelings.

"I know very well that Leonardo is not met with authentically in Venice before 1500, but there are too many gaps in our knowledge of his life to exclude the possibility of his being there earlier, and, if I remember aright, Uzielli undertakes to show that he was there in 1492. Indeed, certain drawings of his of a city crossed with numberless canals seem to refer directly to Venetian memories."

The writer describes "the beautiful sight granted to our souls rather than to our eyes at the moment when the boat bearing the great cavalier and the powerful horse slowly drew away from the *fondamento* of the Piazza of San Giovanni e Paolo, moving toward the open lagoon." He gives us this:

"In the last sunset light the outlines of the alined houses mirrored in the picturesque canals grew dim; they seemed gigantic in the light fog, assuming unreal appearances, aspects of things dreamed of. Little by little from that sea of shades and silence only the campaniles emerged, slender, airy, striving upward like the aspirations of men toward the first stars.

"The enormous brazen mass seemed to mingle its outline with the distant mountains, and I truly felt in that hour that the masterpieces wrought by the hand of man can no more die than can natural formations, because their nature is related to that of the rocks and the planets.

"Then, when the night descended with greater darkness and along the horizon nothing was to be seen except the succession of deadly fires rising over Grappa and Montello, it seemed to me that the divine *simulacrum* arose once more on his great horse, no longer now in the Piazza San Giovanni e Paolo, but down there on the line of the Piave, expressing his terrible will to Victory with a gesture!"

IS FREDERICK WORSE THAN HE SEEMS?

GEORGE III. did not long survive in bronze to ornament Bowling Green when the colonists put their backs up at Great Britain. But Frederick the Great, whom a Princeton professor has dubbed "the head devil of the whole Prussian philosophy," still holds his place in front of the War College in Washington. Mr. Ralph Block, of the New York *Tribune*, speaks of him as "lurking"; from the pose of the statue he seems to be sauntering, but a movement is on foot to put an end to his presence and turn him into something like bullets. The colonial precedent seems to impose itself strongly on the imagination, if any number can be found to take Dr. McElroy, of Princeton, seriously. The *Tribune's* correspondent doesn't seem to take the statue any more seriously than have Washington people since the war began. The watchman at the War College reports perfect quiet around the statue up to the present, and even hints that a little excitement would be welcomed, by him at least.

"RICH GIFTS WAX POOR WHEN GIVERS PROVE UNKIND."

Statue of Frederick the Great in front of the War College in Washington, given to the nation by William II., and now felt to be *de trop*.

"The general attitude seems to be that if the man who founded the German State looked anything like the statue of him in Washington, God help the German people.

"Charles Moore, chairman of the Federal Commission of Fine Arts, calls the statue 'innoxious,' which may be a milder term than it sounds. The statue arrived in the United States after Prince Henry, the Kaiser's brother, made his triumphant journey through an unbroken chain of *Vereins* and *Bunds* that extended from coast to coast in the United States. It came as a gift from the Kaiser himself, and was a bronze replica of an original in marble by Prof. T. Uphues, now standing in the Siegesalle, in Berlin.

"Mr. Roosevelt, then President, put the statue out in front of the War College, thus showing a good deal of judgment, for few people ever get to see it there.

"As a head devil, Frederick either must have been a good dissembler or Professor Uphues, who appears to be unknown in the better sculpting circles of the United States, was deliberately trying to make him as acceptable as possible to the American public. He stands something more than life-size on a pedestal that Congress provided for him, in cocked hat, long coat thrown open, braided hair, face in profile, and a light stick in his hand.

"By all odds he looks like a school-teacher or a fairly prosperous German drug-store keeper. He is rather sleek, discloses a curved but quite unpatrician nose, and even a retreating chin, and you can't discover anything about him that betokens the Frederick who kept a regiment of seven-foot grenadiers.

"As a dangerous exponent of German propaganda he is about on a par with a picture of the Kaiser's spindle-legged Crown Prince. It is barely possible that he is more effective in the war against Prussia in his present form than he would be cast into bronze bullets. Who knows but that such aimless and innocuous German art can do more to betray the constitutional weakness of the enemy mind than any number of documents on the matter?"

Dr. McElroy has recently finished "a painstaking study of the eleven posthumous volumes of the works of Frederick the Great," and has extracted such gems as the following:

"If there is anything to be gained by it we will be honest; if deception is necessary let us be cheats.

"One takes when one can; one is wrong only when one is obliged to give back.

"No ministers at home, but clerks. No ministers abroad, but spies.

"Form alliances only in order to sow animosities.

"Kindle and prolong war between my neighbors.

"Always promise help and never send it.

"There is only one person in the kingdom—that is myself.

"If possible, the Powers of Europe should be made envious against one another in order to give occasion for a *coup* when the opportunity arises.

"If a ruler is obliged to sacrifice his own person for the welfare of his subjects, he is all the more obliged to sacrifice treaty engagements the continuance of which would be harmful to his country. Is it better that a nation should perish or that a sovereign should break his treaty?

"Do not be ashamed to make interested alliances in which you yourself can derive the whole advantage. Do not make the foolish mistake of not breaking them when you believe your interests require it.

"When he is about to conclude a treaty with some foreign Power, if a sovereign remembers he is a Christian he is lost."

Dr. McElroy seems to have reason enough in the above maxims for what he goes on to say:

"These statements are characteristic of the philosophy which Frederick the Great gave as an inspiration first to Prussia and then to Prussianized Germany. The methods of his life were true to his philosophy. Vice and fraud and dissipation were the inspiration of his career, and the ideas which he implanted in the minds of the German people bear fruit to-day in the shape of a war conducted as he felt wars must be conducted to be efficient.

"I can not see how the American people can rest satisfied to have the statue of this man balancing the statue of the Marquis de Lafayette near the square which is dedicated to the memory of Andrew Jackson in front of the Executive Mansion of a free and idealistic people. I am convinced that this statue should be removed. The ideals of America should scorn any respect to the memory of Frederick the Prussian."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THREE FAMOUS NEW YORK CHURCHES TO COMBINE

NORTHWARD THE TREND of congregations takes its way in New York City, and churches reluctantly follow, but an exception to this rule will be seen in a merger of three Presbyterian churches to draw their worshipers southward to the down-town site. The "Old First," at Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, is not called upon to interrupt its history of over two hundred years; but the University Place Church at Tenth Street and University Place and Dr. Parkhurst's, the little Romanesque gem set in its surroundings of modern sky-scrapers at Twenty-fourth Street and Madison Square, seem likely to go the way of all temporal things in New York. The congregations propose to consolidate into one with recognition of the parent stalk now presided over by Dr. Howard Duffield. "No consolidation plan of such general interest and importance has ever been suggested" in New York, says the New York *Times*, and, indeed, these churches, "through their long years of usefulness in the social and spiritual life of the metropolis," have earned something like national fame. *The Times* continues:

"They have been fortunate in their pastoral relations, each minister having served his charge for over a quarter of a century. Dr. Duffield, Dr. Parkhurst, and Dr. Alexander have been more than religious leaders of a limited parish or congregation. They are all men of marked individuality, to whom religion has meant good government and a recognition of the Church's responsibility to the foreign-born residents of the city as well as to their congregations.

"These three Presbyterian churches, to whose pastors and officers the old problem of changed conditions in their neighborhoods has been so forcibly presented, have all left memorials of vital worth in dealing with new and difficult problems of city life. Their solution of the present problem, in the consolidation of interests, is a splendid example of what might be called common-sense business vision in Church management, combined with a far-sighted recognition of the real duty of the Church to the community. It is eminently fitting that in their future work the center of activity should be in the Old First Church, the parent body of Presbyterianism in this city, with its venerable record of over two hundred years since its foundation in Wall Street, the site of which is now occupied by the tall Bankers' Trust Building, an object-lesson of the startling changes in the commercial and social life of New York. The artistic, temple-like structure of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, with its classical dome instead of the ecclesiastical spire, is another striking object-lesson of these metropolitan mutations within a very short time, as it was completed barely twelve years ago on the Twenty-fourth Street corner purchased for the church by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in exchange for its original corner now occupied by the Metropolitan Tower. With their endowment funds and the prospective sale of the properties of the Madison Square and the University Place churches, there will be available for the new work of the combined organizations a fund of $2,000,000 or over, insuring the foundation of a strong Presbyterian Church center on lower Fifth Avenue. . . . . . .

"The Old First, like Old Trinity, has been a mother of churches: The Scotch, the Brick, and the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian churches are offshoots of the parent stock, and perhaps their vigorous career is due in no small measure to the sterling moral fiber of New York's old Presbyterian families. Now, in its old age, it is taking to itself some of its younger but far from youthful associate churches, the University Place Church being over seventy years old and the Madison Square Church sixty-five years. The harmonious working out of this broad consolidation plan, which entails the visible extinction of two eminent churches in the near future, is doubtless unique in the annals of New York City churches."

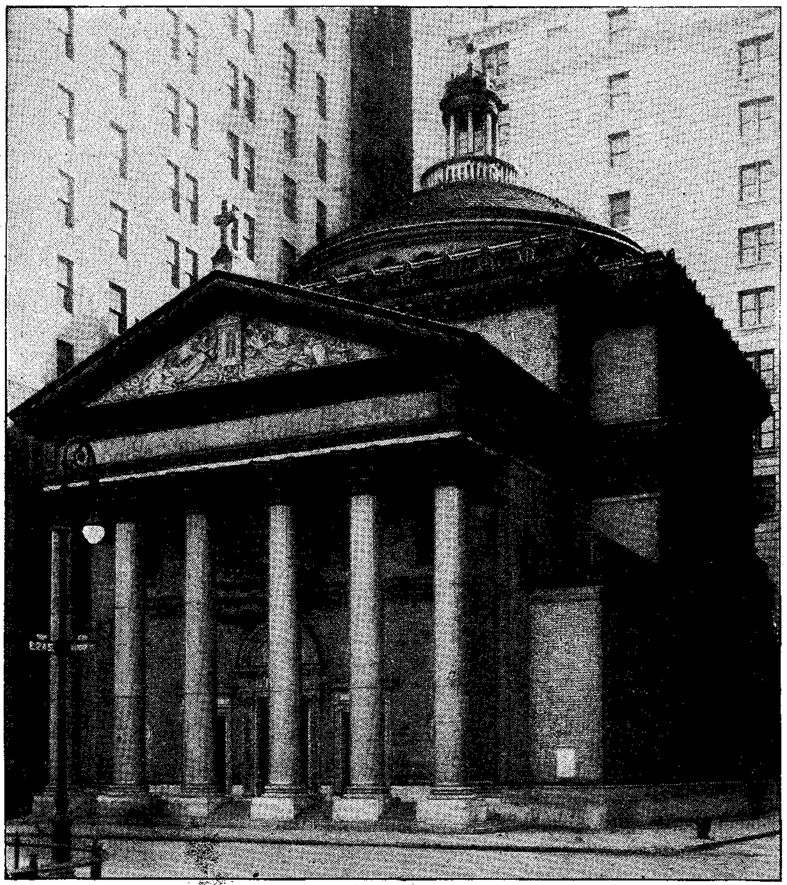
NEW YORK'S PARENT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Which, after its proposed consolidation with two other down-town societies, will become an institutional church to defy city changes, and continue its history of over two hundred years.

The purpose of the combination is set forth in a statement issued by the committee of the three churches in charge of the details of the consolidation:

"The purpose of this consolidation is to establish a down-town Presbyterian center, with a strong membership and endowment and with a constructive program for both church and institutional activities. It is understood that this plan, which has recently been carefully considered by the pastors and some of the officers of all three churches, has enlisted practically unanimous approval.

"While this consolidation, if effected, will create a single church organization, it is not expected that it will make any change, certainly during the present season, in the services which are now being carried on in the three churches or in their other activities. The plan looks to the future and is incident to recent changes in the residential and hotel districts of the city. The former residential district between Thirty-fourth Street and Twenty-third Street, of which the Madison Square church is the natural center, has been almost completely given up to business uses, while the residential and hotel population of the lower Fifth Avenue and Washington Square district has increased, and this increase, under the protection of the zoning act, seems likely to be permanent."



DR. PARKHURST'S CHURCH.

Only twelve years old, it has already outlived its use and is likely to succumb to the inroads of surrounding commerce.

The history of the Old First Presbyterian Church, which, "in substance if not in name," will be the inheritor of the work and properties of the other two, is full of interest:

"It was founded in 1716, and celebrated its duo-centenary with considerable formality two years ago. It originally met in a private house, which by an act of the City Council of August 7, 1717, was recognized as 'the Public Meeting House for the Dissenting Protestants, called Presbyterians.' Later it held services in the City Hall, which then stood on the present site of the subtreasury, and a few years afterward erected its first building at the northwest corner of Wall and Nassau Streets on the ground now occupied by the Bankers' Trust building.

"The church was considerably damaged during the Revolution, when the British Army used it as a barracks and riding-school, and pending repairs the congregation worshiped in St. George's and St. Paul's chapel. From 1809 to 1811 the congregation were the guests of the French Episcopal Church in Pine Street. In the early forties, however, the New York Presbytery thought that 'this church of unique eminence should leave the crowded region and occupy a frontier post on Fifth Avenue.' Accordingly, the property on the west side of the avenue, extending from Eleventh to Twelfth Street, was purchased; the corner-stone was laid in 1844, and the church building, a fine example of Gothic architecture, was dedicated in 1846.

"George Whitfield conducted a revival in the Old First Church in 1740; Jonathan Edwards began his ministry there; and John Rogers, one of Whitfield's converts, a friend of Washington, and moderator of the first Presbyterian Assembly held in America, was the pastor for fifty years."

BEFORE THE NEXT DRAFT

OUR LESSONS ARE COMING home to us fast. The new 500,000 who go into camp in April or May should be enabled to profit by what even our short experience has taught us. Before they go *The Methodist Recorder* (Pittsburg) would have the Churches take stock of our knowledge acquired from experience and prepare the way for the new adventure. "Many of the bad effects of the life in a training-camp could be prevented by the right kind of preliminary training and coaching." Judging by the experience in the first draft, this organ of the Methodist Protestant denomination goes on to say that "comparatively few of the young men have a clear conception as to the causes of the war and why the United States is involved in it." As morale is vital to fighting efficiency, "morale can not be developed without knowledge." Some other needs are brought out:

"Young men need a bigger motive for getting and keeping fit than ambition or fear of physical dangers along the pathway of indulgence in drink and vice. Experience is convincing that young men will respond to the higher motives, such as loyalty to one's country, one's friends and family, and a sense of obligation to God, when properly presented. Such motives hold young men steady when fear of consequences utterly fail. If they can have such motives put before them and accepted before they leave home the fight for character and military efficiency is largely won before they reach the training-camp.

"The examples of capable young men who have been put out of business as soldiers and sailors and are out of the war—broken in health and spirit, a disappointment to themselves and their friends—because of inadequate information, should make all Americans, especially religious and educational, patriotic, and benevolent organizations keen to do the preliminary educational work which will largely prevent such tragedies.

"The young men can be aroused to an appreciation of the honor and privileges which belong to such heroic service for humanity. It is possible to make them enthusiastic and eager to become fit to fight. Fully 50 per cent. of the morale can be put into them before they leave home. What this may mean every military expert can testify."

The Church is herewith urged to map out a plan of campaign, simple and yet adequate, through cooperation with a church federation, the local Y. M. C. A., or the city or county Sunday-School Association. Plans must be made to take into account all the young men, Jewish and Catholic as well as Protestant, so the first essential is a representative committee from the leading religious, educational, and welfare organizations, to block out the main outlines of the plan of campaign. Suggestions are made in this way:

"Conduct conferences in various sections of the community for six or eight weeks, to which all of the drafted men in the vicinity could be personally invited. At these conferences a regular course of subjects might be presented, such as, for example: 'Why America Is at War,' 'What Is the Significance of the Selective Draft?' 'The Marks of a Good Soldier,' 'How to Get Ready for the Training-Camp,' 'What Is a Camp Like?' 'What to Avoid When One Gets to Camp,' 'The Compensations of Military Training,' 'Religion and the War,' 'The Soldier's Place in the New-World Order after the War.' These conference sessions ought to have careful leadership. While each should be opened by competent speakers, military, educational, or professional, there should be a leadership which will conduct a discussion and draw from the young men their problems and needs in the way of information. They should be more than a series of lectures or talks.

"Special addresses might be given at regular church services, mid-week meetings, men's clubs, and Bible classes. . . . . . .

> "An organized effort might be made along the lines of the 'Cleveland Plan,' now in preparation, to interview every one of the drafted men, using for this purpose wise, reliable, representative laymen. These young men could be met in small groups, at convenient times and places. An evening given to a group of six to ten would have tremendous meaning to the young men, and prepare for the more intensive work of the conference and classes.
>
> "Special pamphlets on personal hygiene, athletics, Bible study, military history, military organizations, etc., might be circulated freely."

CHURCH GAINS FALLING OFF

FINANCIAL BUT NOT NUMERICAL PROSPERITY is the distinguishing mark of the Church history of the United States covering the year 1917. "War-conditions" is the phrase used by Dr. H. K. Carroll in explanation. The net increase in members was only 573,295, and this is less by 183,329 than the total gain reported for 1916. It is also less than the average of the past five years. Fluctuations in membership statistics, it is pointed out, are common even in ordinary years, but the nature of the variations of the past year point to definitely assignable causes. "A few denominations may have prospered more than usual under the prevalent war-conditions; but churches with a large element of foreign-speaking population have had a lean year." The Hungarian Reformed Church reports the loss of one-fourth of its entire membership, and "the Roman Catholic Church, embracing large bodies of European population, has had an increase, according to the estimate of the editor of the 'Official Catholic Directory,' of only about 175,000 population, equivalent to about 148,750 communicants, as against 390,000 increase in 1916, a falling off of about 241,000." The report which Dr. Carroll prepares for *The Christian Herald* (New York) shows that it is the larger bodies that make the gains, as in former years. We read:

> "The Roman Catholic Church with 14,618,000 communicants, added 148,750; the Methodist Episcopal Church, with 3,887,000, gained 144,000, its largest increase in this century except one; the Disciples of Christ, with 1,237,000, advanced by 59,000; the Northern Presbyterian Church, with 1,581,443, gained 38,416; the Baptists, Northern, Southern, and Colored, with 6,106,604, gained nearly 77,000, and other denominations had smaller increases. The Church of Christ, Scientist, declines to give statistics of members. It had in 1906, 85,096.
>
> "The aggregate of church members for the 167 denominations is 40,515,126. This huge total is made up chiefly of the great denominational groups, as, Baptists (fifteen bodies), 6,442,393; Catholics (three bodies), 14,663,342; Lutherans (eighteen bodies), 2,460,937; Methodists (sixteen bodies), 7,782,018; Presbyterians (eleven bodies), 2,225,879; Disciples of Christ (two bodies), 1,396,466; Protestant Episcopal (two bodies), 1,083,366; Reformed (four bodies), 514,061; Eastern Orthodox (seven bodies), 490,500; Mennonites (twelve bodies), 66,542; Friends (four bodies), 119,263; Dunkards (four bodies), 128,363; United Brethren (two bodies), 367,959; Adventists (six bodies), 117,569; Evangelical Association (two bodies), 209,483; Scandinavian Evangelical (three bodies), 62,900; Latter-Day Saints (two bodies), 420,000.
>
> "There are 181,808 ministers, an increase of 1,244, and 226,609 churches, an increase of 1,006."

Church union is showing activity among the Lutherans, Methodists, and Presbyterians. Four Norwegian Lutheran bodies have achieved consolidation and—

> "An agreement exists to merge three of the four large general bodies of Lutherans, the General Synod, the General Council, and the United Synod South. If the plan is ratified, the united body will have about a million communicants.
>
> "Plans for the reunion of the Methodist Episcopal and Southern Methodist Episcopal Churches have made progress. The united body would have over 6,000,000 communicants. The Northern and Southern Presbyterian Churches are also considering whether they can not consolidate."

In spite of the smaller membership gains, optimism is the note of the man who gages statistically the religious life of the country. Money "talks" in tones mingled with more accents than mere "amounts." Thus:

> "The financial resources of the Churches, heavily taxed by contributions to the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, and similar organizations for the care of soldiers and sailors of our own and allied countries, and for the relief of war-devastated populations, have not failed to support generously their own church and benevolent work. Besides the many millions going through general and denominational channels for war-purposes, the leading Churches show large increases in the amounts contributed for missions, home and foreign, and other denominational enterprises. The Presbyterian Church (Northern) gave $4,250,000 to its missions, an increase of $500,000, and for all denominational purposes, $31,000,000, a net increase of over $3,000,000. The Methodist Episcopal Church gave $5,500,000 to its missions, an increase of $250,000, besides special contributions of many millions to educational, endowment, and ministerial pension funds. It plans to raise for its missions $15,000,000 a year for the next five years. The Protestant Episcopal Church finished its ministerial pension fund at the end of February last, for which it raised nearly $8,750,000, $3,750,000 beyond the goal it had set. Its total contributions for other denominational purposes reached the sum of $25,500,000, an increase of $1,400,000.
>
> "Altogether it has been a great year for the churches, which show a strong tendency to increase of cooperation and federation, finding, despite differences in creed and church government, much common ground for harmonious work in caring for the nation's armed forces and in assisting our Government in furthering the purposes of the war in every way possible."

MINISTERS, DON'T SWEAR!

AT FIRST BLUSH it seems an extravagant idea to caution ministers and religious leaders against encouraging swearing, but in a world where so many things have come about that one-half the people, at least, universally damn, it is not strange that profanity creeps into the pulpit too. *The Watchman-Examiner* (Boston) finds it "disgusting, not to say horrifying, to every right-minded person to note the increasing use in common speech of words and phrases that come under the category of the profane." This, of course, applies to the non-clerical part of society, but when we brand profanity as "an offense against common decency and good manners, as well as a sin against God," the Baptist journal wonders if this is "any less true when the offender is a minister and the place a pulpit and the occasion or the excuse the heat of passion against an iniquitous nation and an unrighteous war." We read:

> "Years ago Dr. Joseph Parker, of the London City Temple, startled and shocked the world by exclaiming in the midst of an impassioned denunciation of Turkish atrocities, 'God damn the Turk!' Such an invective, and others of a similar character, with another application and objective, have become so common nowadays that they neither startle nor shock us as the original utterance did. But ought we not to be startled and shocked? Are such expressions in the pulpit or in supposedly religious speech in accord with the spirit and temper of the gospel for which the pulpit stands? Would it not be well to leave the matter of dealing with the eternal destinies of those responsible for this wicked war entirely in the hands of a God who is almighty, merciful, and just? There is no excuse in these days for smooth sayings and mincing words; no excuse for a man in whose soul is not seething hot and furious hatred for the iniquitous war, and fierce indignation against those whose cruel ambitions and lustful passions have thrust it upon us. But there is no excuse for the minister who in his endeavor to declare that hatred allows himself to use words and phrases that in any other connection and directed toward any other objective he would be the first to condemn as profane. Even tho he might justify to himself his strong words by the plea of extreme provocation, it would not be strange if the average boy in the congregation before him failed to catch the essential and saving distinction between damning the Kaiser and damning anything else against which for any reason resentment might rise. Men who stand as representatives of religion should be ever on the alert against anything that smacks of extravagance."

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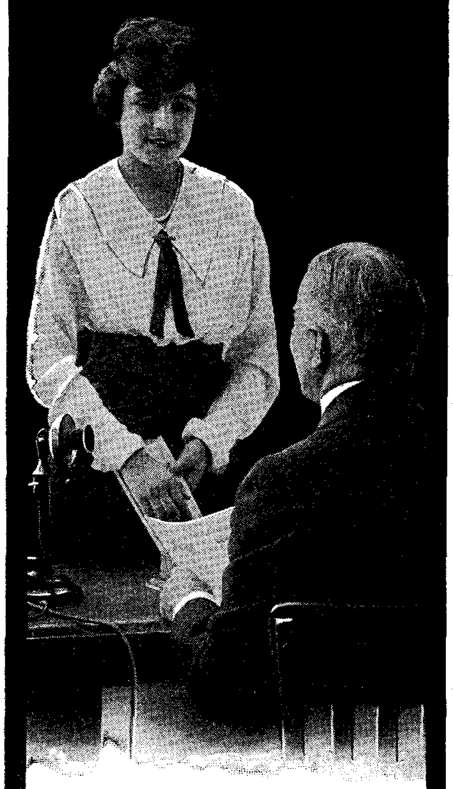

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CURRENT POETRY

"SCORN not the sonnet," pleaded Wordsworth, and then, in the next breath, he made the most abject apology for using it. Curiously enough, even the poets themselves have dubbed the sonnet "a trifle for light hours, a jewel to hang in the ear." None the less some of the best of our poets have done much of their finest work in this form and there is a tendency to-day to return to it more and more as a protest against *vers libre* and other radical developments in poesy. Here is a fine sonnet to the poets which is taken from *Contemporary Verse:*

THE POETS

By Scudder Middleton

We need you now, strong guardians of our hearts,
  Now, when a darkness lies on sea and land,
When we of weakening faith forget our parts
  And bow before the falling of the sand.
Be with us now or we betray our trust,
  And say, "There is no wisdom but in death"—
Remembering lovely eyes now closed with dust—
  "There is no beauty that outlasts the breath."
For we are growing blind and can not see
  Beyond the clouds that stand like prison-bars,
The changeless regions of our empery,
  Where once we moved in friendship with the
      stars.
O children of the light, now in our grief
Give us again the solace of belief.

From the pen of a negro poet comes this address to night, which appears among other good things in James Weldon Johnson's "Fifty Years" (Cornhill Co., Boston):

MOTHER NIGHT

By James Weldon Johnson

Eternities before the first-born day,
  Or ere the first sun fledged his wings of flame,
  Calm Night, the everlasting and the same,
A brooding mother over chaos lay.
And whirling suns shall blaze and then decay,
  Shall run their fiery courses and then claim
  The haven of the darkness whence they came;
Back to Nirvanic peace shall grope their way.

So when my feeble sun of life burns out,
  And sounded is the hour for my long sleep,
    I shall, full weary of the feverish light,
Welcome the darkness without fear or doubt,
  And heavy-lidded, I shall softly creep
    Into the quiet bosom of the Night.

From Night, to her gift of Sleep, is a natural transition of thought, and to give it poetic expression we must turn to the London *English Review*, where we find:

ON COMPLETING A TASK

By Alexander Gray

I have been long a bondsman; I have spent
The days in loveless labor, and have grudged
The hours of slumber. I have toiled and drudged
To reach the goal on which my eyes were bent.
This year I have not heard the yorling sing,
Nor seen the plowed land clothe itself in green,
Nor corn-fields turning yellow. All unseen
Autumn has followed summer, summer spring.

I said, when this is ended I will seek
The golden fields where reapers bind the sheaves,
And hear the bleating of the moorland sheep.
And now—my eyes are dim, my hands are weak;
I do not ask to see the drifting leaves—
Grant me, O Lord, Thy gift, the gift of sleep.

In the Williamsport, Pa., *Sonnet* Katharine Lee Bates gives us a theological poem which would have delighted the soul of that famous churchman, "Hang-theology' Rogers:

THE TATTERED CATECHISM

By Katharine Lee Bates

This tattered catechism weaves a spell,
  Invoking from the long ago a child
  Who deemed her fledgling soul so sin-defiled
She practised with a candle-flame at hell,
Burning small fingers that would still rebel
  And flinch from fire. Forsooth not all be-
      guiled
By hymn and sermon, when her mother smiled
That smile was fashioning an infidel.

"If I'm in hell," the baby logic ran,
  "Mother will hear me cry and come for me.
If God says no—I don't believe he can
  Say no to mother." Then at that dear knee
She knelt demure, a little Puritan
  Whose faith in love had wrecked theology.

The Sonnet also has this pleasant poem from the pen of its gifted editor:

LOVE OF CHILDREN

By Mahlon Leonard Fisher

The Love of Children lives; it never dies;
Deathless as Love's own self, it gleams and shines
Like a soft lamp of stars set in the pines,
Aglow so long as stars glow in the skies!
A boon of dew, it falls where slumbering lies
  The seed-bud of a thousand-flowered rose;
  A breeze benign, o'er arid Earth it blows;
A cooling hand, it soothes the World's tired eyes.
Sweetner of Centuries, Egypt knew it, Rome,
  And India encompassed round with dreams;
  It broods to-day by dim Assyrian streams,
Streams dim with unplumbed wo; where broken
      dome
  And ivied silence crown the Cyclades,
  The dusty aisleways wake to old lullabies!

Edna St. Vincent Millay has a poignant sonnet of remembrance in *The Century:*

SONNET

By Edna St. Vincent Millay

Time does not bring relief; you all have lied
  Who told me time would ease me of my pain.
  I miss him in the weeping of the rain;
  I want him at the shrinking of the tide.
The old snows melt from every mountain-side,
  And last year's leaves are smoke in every lane;
  But last year's bitter loving must remain
  Heaped on my heart, and my old thoughts abide.
There are a hundred places where I fear
  To go, so with his memory they brim;
  And entering with relief some quiet place
Where never fell his foot or shone his face,
  I say, "There is no memory of him here,"
  And so stand stricken, so remembering him.

Lord Latymer takes a fling at the Pacifists in the London *Outlook* under his pen-name:

TO THE PACIFISTS

By Francis Coutts

So you would make the sacrifices vain,
  The sorrow void; let all that wealth of wo
  Be wasted, and the Prussian murderers go
Unpunished. See, the thick-sown fields of slain
And wandering coffin waters of the main
  Teem forth the dead, who, in procession slow,
  Passing before you, cry, "We fought the foe,
Defending you and yours; we died to gain

"Safety for you; now (base ingratitude!)
  You pule and palter for a futile peace.
Before the enemy for peace has sued:
  First bind him fast and let him pray release,
Enforcing terms no cunning can elude;
  Only that way can you make war to cease."

George Sterling has published through A. M. Robertson, San Francisco, a volume of war-poems, "The Binding of the Beast," which contains some of the best—if grimmest—work he has done. Of the less terrible poems his tribute to France is fine:

TO FRANCE

By George Sterling

O daughter of the morning! on thy brow
Immortal be the lilies thou hast won!
Eternal be thy station in the sun,
That shines not on a splendor such as thou!
A strength is thine beyond the armored prow,
And past dominion of the lance and gun,
Tho now thou stand, as battle-thunders stun,
Heroic, on the fields that cannon plow.

Triumph be thine, O beautiful and dear!
Whose cause is one with Freedom and her name.
The armies of the night devise thee wrong,
But on thy helm the star of Truth is clear,
And Truth shall conquer, tho thy cities flame,
And morning break, tho now the night is strong!

The indictment he brings against the German he bases upon a standpoint seldom taken:

TO THE HUN

By George Sterling

Not for the lust of conquest do we blame
Thy monstrous armies, nor the blinded rage
That holds thee traitor to this gentler age,
Nor yet for cities given to the flame;
For changing Europe finds thy heart the same
And as of old thy bestial heritage.
The Light is not for thee. The war we wage
Is less on thee than on thy deathless shame.

Lo! this is thy betrayal—that we know,
Gazing on thee, how far Man's footsteps stray
From the pure heights of love and brotherhood—
How deep in undelivered night we go—
How long on bitter paths we shall delay,
Held by thy bruteship from the Gates of Good.

The sonnet has ever been a favorite with the lover, and in his "Drums of Defeat" (Erskine Macdonald, London) Theodore Maynard gives us this thoughtful and tactful love-letter:

SILENCE

By Theodore Maynard

Tho I should deck you with my jeweled rime,
And spread my songs a carpet at your feet,
Where men may see unchanged through changing time
Your face a pattern in sad songs and sweet;
Tho I should blow your honor through the earth,
Or touch your gentleness on gentle strings,
Or sing abroad your beauty and your worth—
Dearest, yet these were all imperfect things.

Rather in lovely silence will I keep
The heart's shut songs no words of mine may mar,
No words of mine enrich. The ways of sleep
And prayer and pain, all things that lonely are,
All humble things that worship and rejoice
Shall weave a spell of silence for my voice.

In the concluding poem of his volume Mr. Maynard shows us that he knows how to give the Elizabethan sonnet the real Elizabethan swing and rollick:

TAIL-PIECE

By Theodore Maynard

A boy goes by the window while I write,
Whistling—the little demon!—in delight.
I shake my first and scowl at him, and curse
Over the carcass of my murdered verse.
And yet—which is it that the world most needs,
His happy laughter or my threadbare screeds?
There is more poetry in being young
Than in the finest song that Shakespeare sung—
And if that's true of godlike Shakespeare—well,
Whistle the 'Marseillaise,' and ring the bell,
And chase the cat, and lose your tennis-ball,
And tear your trousers on the garden-wall,
Scalp a Red Indian, sail the Spanish seas—
Do any mortal thing you damn well please.

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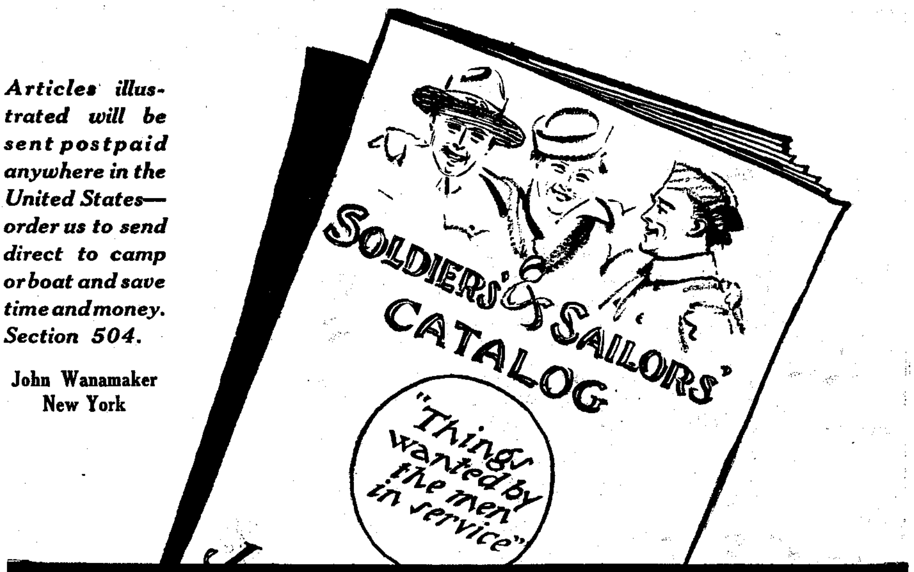
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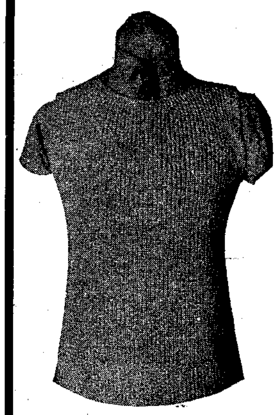
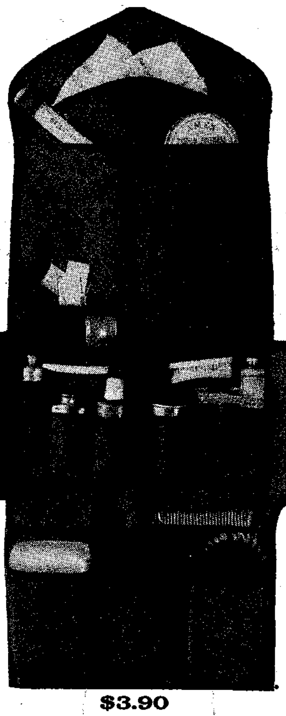
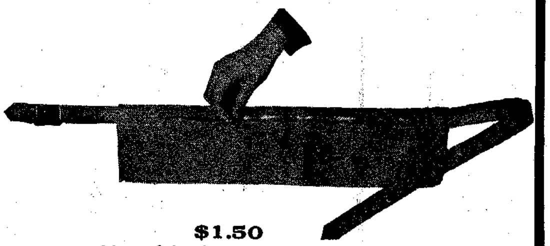


$4.50
All wool sleeveless sweater; olive drab or gray.

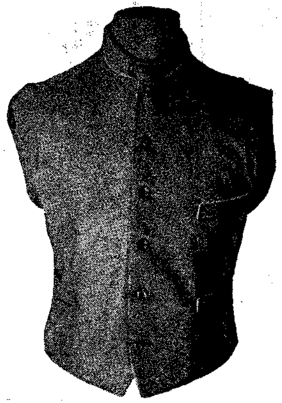


$3.90
Fitted kit; khaki color or navy blue—fitted with 16 most necessary articles, everything from a safety razor to trench ointment.



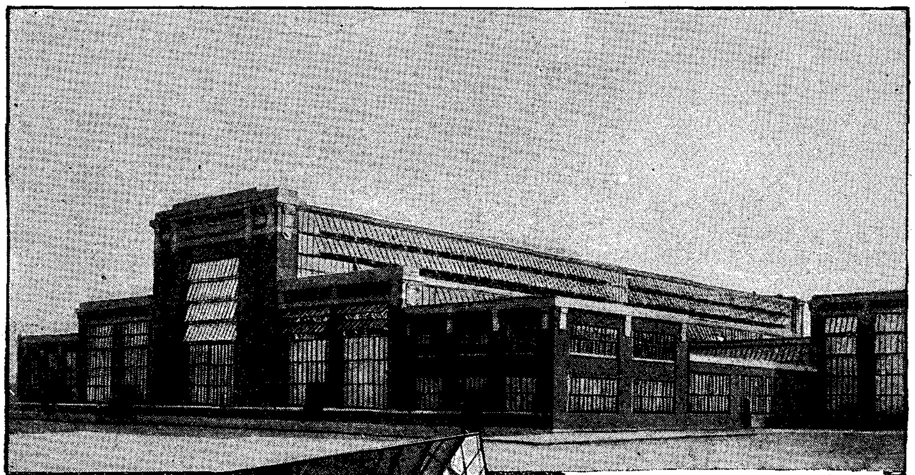
$1.50
Money belt with hookless fastener—the most clever and satisfactory belt of its kind.

55c. to $1.50
All wool socks $1.50; khaki color or gray. Gray wool-and-cotton socks 55c and $1.



$10
Brown leather vest lined with flannel—especially adapted for wear "Over There."

JOHN WANAMAKER, NEW YORK



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Harris & Richards, Cons. Engineers and Architects

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THE SMOKE and gases of a foundry can be sent straight up and out.

There can be fresh, clean air at the floor at all times.

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Production can be increased.

These results are secured by designing the roof as a

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PATENTED
THE ROOF THAT VENTILATES

and filling the outlets with weatherproof Pond Continuous Sash.

A correctly-designed Pond Truss roof ventilates in all weathers, without admitting rain to the molds. Lines of Pond Continuous Sash above the windows admit fresh air, regardless of the weather.

Size of building does not matter: the foundry above is 423 feet wide, 800 feet long. For easy control of sash in large buildings, electric motors may be used.

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We design every Pond Truss for its special purpose, and license its use without charge where Lupton Products are used.

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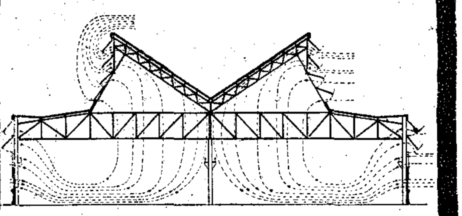

Ventilation of typical Pond Truss foundry in a cross breeze.

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Allegheny Ave. & Witte St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Makers of modern equipment for day-lighting and natural ventilation.

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LUPTON
INVESTMENT VALUE

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

TIPS FOR AMERICAN SOLDIERS WHO ARE GOING "OVER THERE"

DESPITE the intensive training before they leave these shores, the great army of American youths that will soon be on their way to the battle-fields of Europe will be headed for scenes and conditions to which nothing but actual experience can accustom them. They must learn for themselves how to live at the front, how to meet the hell of battle, the bullets, the shrapnel, and the gas, as well as the dangers that lurk behind the lines. It will not be all fighting, and they will establish personal relations under abnormal conditions and amid strange scenes. Hector Macquarrie, Second Lieutenant of the Royal Field Artillery, has been through it all, and in "How to Live at the Front" (J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia) he gives the American soldier many valuable tips gathered through his own experiences that will be of assistance to them when they meet their allies in the trenches, where, he says encouragingly, one may spend some very amusing and interesting hours. To the "temperamental" man he says:

Endeavor to develop your body, even at the expense of your mind. Your mind will not be of very much use; indeed, it may leave you altogether during an intensive bombardment. If you are the kind of person who is wildly thrilled by Wagner; if you are passionately fond of insects, bugs, and things like that; if you feel sentimental when looking at a sunset, or if you are conscious of the fact that you fox-trot better than any one else, you seem to be suspiciously temperamental—so look out and do not join the flying corps. Be a driver in the artillery. It is dirty work in the winter, but on most occasions you will be free from much that is nerve-racking and trying.

Unfortunately, when a country is at war there are always a number of parasites going about. A certain type is particularly deadly when preying upon either the temperamental or the intemperamental soldier. Stout ladies, averaging the age of thirty-five and forty, in a subtle kind of way, while expressing much sympathy for your hard lot as a soldier, will let you know that they can supply you with some tablets or powders that will keep you up during times of danger. Avoid them like the plague. If you can be the means of bringing one to justice—and you will probably shrink from doing this because she seems such a sporting old girl and imbued with so much sympathy for you—you will be doing more than killing twenty Germans. Perhaps your parasite will take the form of a fat man with an expansive shirt front and a large ring on his finger. He will possess a large cheery face. You have often seen him near the ring at a prize-fight. He will have a good working knowledge of man in general, and is consequently dangerous. There are other types of parasites about whom it is unnecessary that I should warn you.

The average kind of man with a good healthy body will not find warfare so very trying. Some, indeed, rather like it. There are many men who with the greatest enthusiasm join up right from the start. They feel that they must fight for their country, but just at the back of their minds there is a feeling that the whole thing is going to be awful. They will feel this mostly at night-time before they go to sleep. Horrible visions of Germans coming at them with bayonets will harass their minds. The next day this will pass. Now the greatest sympathy is felt toward this type of man. He wants very badly to prove himself a brave and efficient soldier. I can only once more advise him to stick to the development of his body at the expense of his mind. At all costs he must avoid the dope supplied by the lady of forty or the fat sporting man. You know there are occasions when warfare is too terrible for words. It requires all one's power of resistance. Stick to your guns, try your very hardest to remain calm, and all will probably be well.

In a chapter on "Fitting into the Machine," the writer advises the recruit to watch the regular Army men, and of the responsibility of the non-commissioned officers he writes:

> From your ranks will be chosen a large number of N. C. O.'s. If you look a smart fellow you will be chosen and you will rather enjoy the honor. You will write home about it, and your mother will tell her friends, and your father will be proud. Now be careful. An N. C. O. is *not* a person who merely gives orders to his men. He is placed in the position to get certain results. He may be a handsome fellow with fine shoulders and a commanding sort of way with him, but if he is not a man of character he is perfectly useless. The issuing of commands is nothing if they are not obeyed.
>
> Now you will find that with a little study the commands and maneuvers can be learned. You will be able to put the men through their drill without much difficulty. That is all easy. But if one of the men under you does something wrong, forgets something that you have told him to do, *he* is not going to be blamed but you are. You will find yourself, to your astonishment, getting blazes from your officer through no apparent fault of your own. You had been told to get something done and Private Jones had been duly ordered by you to do the thing. The officer finds it not done. He gives you blazes. You reply that you had ordered Private Jones to do it. To your amazement the officer only gets more annoyed. Do you follow me? If you are told to do a thing it must be done and you must be man enough to see that it *is* done. The fact that Private Jones forgot is *your* fault. If he had respected you at all he would have done it all right. You will learn in time. Make the men under you respect you. Don't be afraid of telling them what you think of them. They won't mind.
>
> The issuing of every order has a purpose. It is never done for fun. Quite often its object is the comfort of many. Soldiers always hate a weak, wobbling N. C. O. They respect one who gets his own way. You can get your own way if you go about it in the right manner. Some N. C. O.'s get it by being brutal. They are fools. They die often.
>
> If a man is discovered by you to have committed a serious fault, don't excuse him, it is not your business. For his sake, for the sake of the regiment have the fault punished. The man won't respect you a

Make your home truly individual

There is one way, at moderate cost, to give your home distinctiveness and individuality—make the exterior of stucco toned with exposed Color Aggregates.

The effects in color and texture, produced by using marble screenings and other aggregates, are of exquisite and infinite variety, and the color is permanent because the aggregates are natural stones or sands and are not artificially colored.

A stucco home is moderate in first cost and virtually without after-cost, for it needs little or no painting or repairs. It is fire-resisting, longer-lasting, cool in summer, warm in winter—altogether more comfortable as well as beautiful.

Ask your architect about this. Also send for our interesting book, "Information for Home Builders" which tells about these new color effects in stucco and shows actual examples in full color. Send coupon below.

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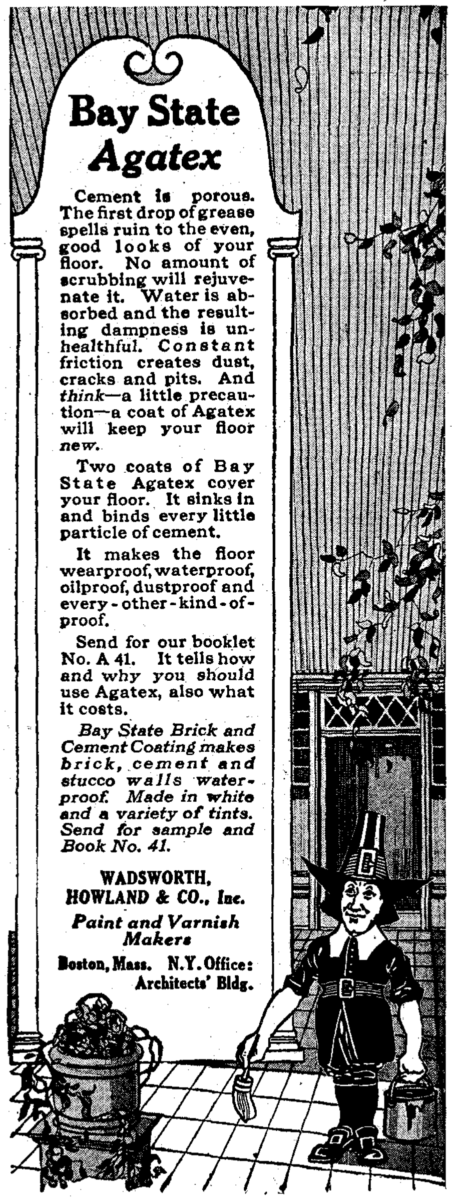

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Cement is porous. The first drop of grease spells ruin to the even, good looks of your floor. No amount of scrubbing will rejuvenate it. Water is absorbed and the resulting dampness is unhealthful. Constant friction creates dust, cracks and pits. And *think*—a little precaution—a coat of Agatex will keep your floor *new*.

Two coats of Bay State Agatex cover your floor. It sinks in and binds every little particle of cement.

It makes the floor wearproof, waterproof, oilproof, dustproof and every-other-kind-of-proof.

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Bay State Brick and Cement Coating makes brick, cement and stucco walls waterproof. Made in white and a variety of tints. Send for sample and Book No. 41.

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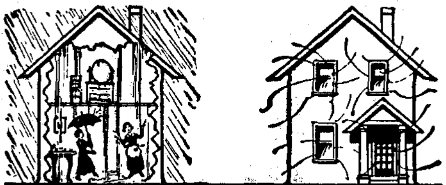
is the purpose of a handbook prepared by Frank H. Vizetelly, Litt. D., LL. D., Managing Editor of the "STANDARD DICTIONARY." Tells many possible economies learned from long experience. Explains copyright, how to market manuscripts, etc. ***"Preparation of Manuscripts for the Printer."*** Fifth revised edition just published. Cloth, 75c postpaid from
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York.



YOU WOULDN'T TOLERATE A LEAKY ROOF —
—Why have "leaky" doors and windows?

Wherever there's a window or door, there's a 1-16 in. to 1-8 in. *leak* around it. In winter heat escapes. Dust, dirt, soot, damp, rain, noise, summer heat, etc., find easy admittance. Windows rattle. Atmospheric changes cause sticking and binding. End this forever.
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bit more for letting him off. This will be very hard.

The great difficulty we had at the beginning was the training of N. C. O.'s. A man hated having to be hard on his pals. We understood and sympathized, but we had to have N. C. O.'s somehow, so we persevered. The result was that the officers were overburdened. Out of two hundred men in my battery at the beginning we succeeded in making only one really good N. C. O. He was uneducated and could hardly speak the King's English. He made some fearful mistakes in his commands. It was difficult for both myself and my men to keep from laughing at him. I remember before he was promoted he was on sentry duty and I was orderly officer. As I approached he shouted quite correctly: "Halt! Who goes there?" I replied "friend," wrong for the orderly officer. As I remember it should have been "visiting rounds." He replied: "Advance friend and 'reconize' yourself." He had everything against him, yet he insisted upon getting what he wanted always, and he got it. In private life he used to make or bottle the oil that they use in London for frying fish. I have heard that it is a by-product of soap. At all events, upon coming back from leave, he always tipped the major a box of highly scented soap. He finally became our best sergeant, and few sergeants had the respect of their men more than had he. If he were ordered to do anything, the thing was done. He never regarded anything as impossible, and his men were the best-trained gun-crew in our battery.

Untidy officers are seldom seen in the Army, tho one may not judge of their bravery by their personal appearance, for the writer tells of one whose appearance was anything but attractive, his tunic being dirty and his puttees untidily wound, but of his fighting qualities there could be no doubt as the following incident proves:

About three months after I met him, Slug, with two other officers of his company, was holding three fortified posts at Loos. These fortified posts were truly terrible. Every attempt made to build up and strengthen them the Germans foiled. It was winter. During the forty-eight hours that Slug and his companions occupied them there was absolutely no shelter at all. Every night a collection of corpses would have to be buried in the shell-holes around. About four o'clock in the afternoon Slug was holding the center post. The Germans commenced to throw what are called "rum jars" at Slug and his two companions holding the posts on each side of him. A "rum jar" is a large trench-mortar shell. It comes hurtling ungracefully through the air, and upon arrival at its destination makes a fearful mess. They fired these things for about three-quarters of an hour, and then, after a ten-minute bombardment with 3-inch field guns, they attacked. The posts on either side of Slug were promptly captured and their occupants taken prisoners —he, himself, to the astonishment of his men and the Colonel, who could see the whole thing from a long distance, fought like a little tiger. He had been buried by one of the "rum jars," but his men had managed to dig him out, and when the Germans came on he seized a rifle, and when they came to close quarters he used the bayonet with wonderful effect. They withdrew surprized and then gave the post another burst of "rum jars" and 3-inch shell.

At this time we in the artillery had received Slug's S. O. S. and were helping him. The Germans came on in large numbers, but Slug became almost hysterical and fought like a wildcat. His men were inspired by the sight and fought just as well. Finally the Germans withdrew. Slug fainted and was carried down to the Colonel at battalion headquarters. The Colonel sent him to England—the King gave him a Victoria Cross. There was not the slightest doubt that Slug was a hero. There was also not the slightest doubt that Slug was not a very good officer.

That familiarity breeds contempt is quite applicable in war. Officers and men often grow careless about exposing themselves to the enemy's fire with a result that is sometimes disastrous to others. The writer tells this rather amusing incident that illustrates this as well as the punctilio of an officer whose carelessness drew the fire of the Germans upon his companions:

Men who spend their nights and part of their days a little behind the lines often come up and expose themselves. I suppose they don't realize the spot where they have exposed themselves often gets shelled after they have gone. I had a colonel once, a fine chap, who was always very careful not to do this sort of thing, but one day at Ypres he by accident allowed the Germans to see him. All seemed well and he hoped that nothing would come of it. He stayed for a time with the young officer in the observation-post to share the danger, but as nothing happened he started away. After having walked about half a mile he turned around and saw the house being bombarded. Exposing himself to shell-fire he returned and made due apologies to those whom he had endangered. This colonel of ours had a wonderful code of honor—I guess most officers would do the same thing if they thought it would do any good. Tho he never commanded my brigade we were attached to his command for a time at Ypres, and one day near that town I met him, beautifully turned out. We stopt to chat, and he said: "D'you know, I love Ypres. Life is so interesting here—always something happening." And he meant every word of it.

The attitudes of the non-combatants behind the lines are a trifle varied. Some upon whom the soldiers are billeted prove a little disagreeable, but what can one expect from a people who in the long years of warfare have lost most of their stock of knives, forks, and spoons through a long succession of officers' servants, whose pastures have been ruined by the tramp of cavalry and artillery, and who have been driven from pillar to post by the shells of the enemy? Some, however, are found —fine women with sons at the front—who would give anything to the soldiers. The author is quite convinced that neither English nor American people would undergo with patience that which has been the lot of the French. He says compassionately:

Poor devils, they have had an awful time of it!

I have seen a bunch of pale-faced women rushing away from a house beating their breasts and weeping while their homes are being shelled to bits. I saw a woman

To Solve the Housing Problem

It is not necessary to build temporarily when a low-first-cost material for roofs and side walls is available that means speed in building, thorough weather protection, economy in paint and repairs, and artistic appearance with variation in architectural treatment.

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They come bundled ready-to-lay without muss, loss or waste; cost less than staining on the job; are proof against dry rot, curling and fading out in streaks; save paint and repair bills.

For individual homes as shown here, or the great community building projects of Carnegie Steel Co. near Youngstown, Goodyear Rubber Co. at Akron, and the Hershey Chocolate Co. at Hershey, Pa. "CREO-DIPT" Stained Shingles are selected by owners and architects for their combined features of economy and architectural value.

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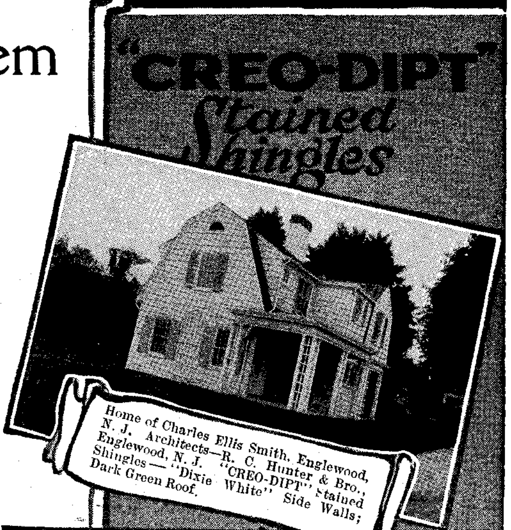
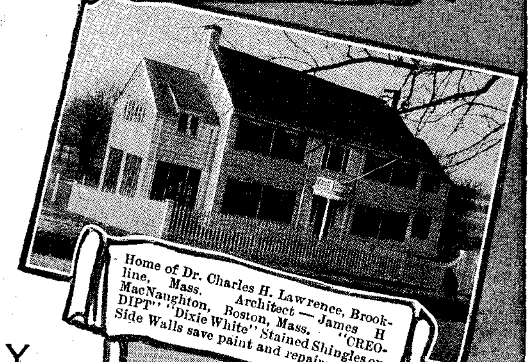


Home of Charles Ellis Smith, Englewood, N. J. Architects—R. C. Hunter & Bro., Englewood, N. J. "CREO-DIPT" Stained Shingles—"Dixie White" Side Walls; Dark Green Roof.

Home of H. A. Stahl, Cleveland, Ohio. Thatched "CREO-DIPT" Stained Shingle Roof with "CREO-DIPT" Stained Shingle Side Walls.



Home of Dr. Charles H. Lawrence, Brookline, Mass. Architect — James H MacNaughton, Boston, Mass. "CREO-DIPT", "Dixie White" Stained Shingles on Side Walls save paint and repairs.

Home of Wm. C. F. Deitz, Arcadia Subdivision, Cincinnati, Ohio. Architects—W. W. Franklin & Son, Cincinnati. "CREO-DIPT" Stained Shingles make the most economical and artistic Side Walls and Roof.

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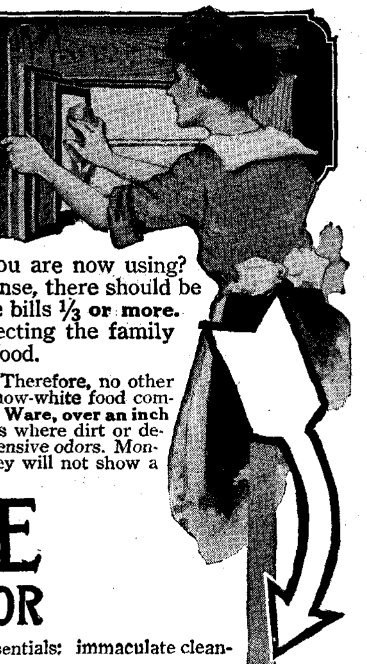

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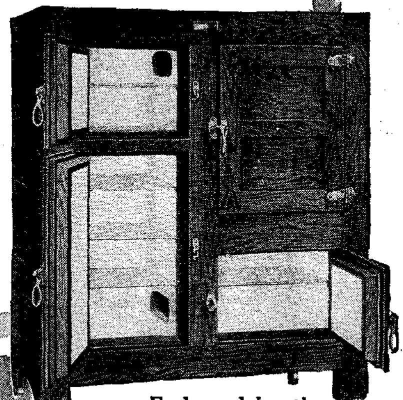

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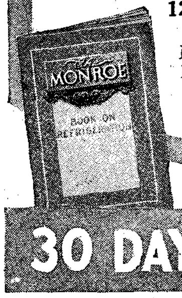

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IN designing gas oven furnaces for the heat treatment of small tools and various manufacturing purposes, we did not stop with efficiency and economy. We gave careful consideration to the various elements that give comfort to the workmen.

For instance, note the comparison of the height of the doors in the illustration below. With the TATE-JONES Furnace a man, say from 5 to 6 feet tall, when standing at a working distance from the furnace can see all the hearth without stooping. This saves time, saves his energy; makes him a more satisfied workman—all of which adds to the efficiency of the whole place. This is but one example of the many minor refinements found in these GAS OVEN FURNACES.

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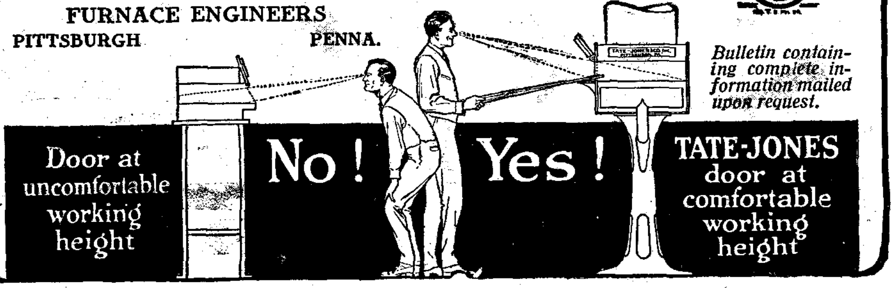
Door at uncomfortable working height
No!
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standing one night by the side of what had been her house. It was practically burned to the ground. Two dead cows were in the cow-house, and, amid the few small flames that every now and again were darting up, her husband with a silly grin was catching the few hens that were left. It was raining hard and the woman told me that this was the third house from which she had been shelled. Beside her was a tall fellow with the hat badge of the rifle brigade. He was bad at French, and could only repeat: "*Bon courage, madame.*" She was replying: "*Oui, monsieur.*" He gave her a gold piece, and I gave her what I thought a five-franc bill. To my sorrow I later discovered that it was a twenty-five franc bill. I am not sorry now, but I was hard up at the time. She waited there in the rain while the chickens shrieked as her husband caught them, and a few Tommies searched for shell-fuses. As I left, she said: "The war, it is very hard for the soldiers, but it is also very sad for the civilians." I guess it is.

Lieutenant Macquarrie warns Americans against snap judgments of Englishmen because of any peculiar characteristics of manners or speech, lest they in turn give to the Britishers a wrong impression of themselves, and wrongfully acquire the reputation of "roughnecks." On the railroad platforms and around the country one will encounter many British officers, from young lieutenants to generals, but:

> If you see on one of the platforms a young officer wearing a monocle, very smartly turned out, and looking rather pleased with himself, the fact that on the stage in America you have seen a similar fellow does not pardon your calling him "Algy." Nothing will happen to you for doing it, because you will be able to dart back among the others. On the other hand, it will have the effect of making the said officer regard you as a bunch of roughnecks, and his opinion of you and your army will be prejudiced. Later, when you have been to the front and seen a similar officer looking precisely the same, just as well turned out, even with the monocle, standing in precisely the same way in the midst of great danger and heartening his men in a well-bred voice, your ideas will change.
>
> I met a New-Zealander in a hospital once who had been driven mad while out on a fearful patrol after the battle of Loos. During this patrol, while he was creeping along, quite close to the Germans, he found two guard officers, both wearing monocles. With their corporals they were all that was left of their platoons. Standing in a big shell-crater, talking in a perfectly modulated tone, they were discussing the hunting of the year before. My friend got down with them and they offered him sardines. New-Zealanders are something like Americans, and this one had never met any one, quite like these officers—except on the stage in New Zealand, where what is called the "English Johnny" is a familiar and amusing character. They were perfectly calm, altho knowing their danger. My friend had to continue his patrol, but he later heard that a few hours after the incident the officers were both killed. Perhaps such British officers may appear to you to be fops and almost effeminate, but I desire to remark that you will find them very brave men.
>
> As our Army is now a conscripted one

you will find a plain British Tommie with what will seem to you an affected way of speaking. Of course he may be affected. Don't be surprized at this. Be amused if you like, but don't decide that because he talks like one of your mimicking actors he is a fool.

I am going to give you another tip: Do not tell an Englishman that George Washington was an American. He thinks in a vague sort of way that George Washington was an ally of his ancestors while they were fighting for freedom from the remnants of absolutism left in the hands of poor old George III. I think he is right. And just another tip—Englishmen are very fond of King George V., altho they say little about it. If you suggest that a monarchy seems a funny sort of rule for modern people to live under, they won't know quite what to say, but you may be sure they will not be gratified.

The writer dwells with much emphasis upon the necessity of never being caught without a gas-mask, for, he says:

You may escape an attack for months and then get caught. There are always gas-cylinders somewhere about, either in your trench or the enemy's, and a shell or bullet may burst them—so take great care of the mask. There is no point in running, for the gas will spread quicker than you can run up a communication-trench. It is said that a little relief can be got by wetting your handkerchief and placing it over your mouth. If, however, you have your mask this will be unnecessary. *Don't take your mask wallet off your shoulder, and don't leave it on the ground and forget it when you are working behind the lines on a hot day with your coat off. Gas may arrive that night.*

I was working in the trenches one night when there was a gas alarm, and I saw a young officer go rushing down the trench yelling to some one to give him a mask "for the love of God." He was a bit hysterical. I got my mask out and commenced to put it on and smelt something nasty and felt duly thrilled, and a little scared, for I had twenty gunners working with me, and we were unarmed except for my revolver. It was in the early days of the war, and the artillery could not be spared many rifles.

A strategic retreat seemed the best thing for myself and gunners in the event of an attack, for we would merely be in the way, and I had no desire to have my perfectly good gunners captured without a chance to fight. In any case, I had little faith in their shooting with rifles. My sergeant, too, would have been difficult, for he had expret the intention of returning to England with the Victoria Cross. He would have fought the nearest infantry soldier for his rifle, and I am sure would have made himself a nuisance. He did, as it was, for while working the night before, and during my absence, he had borrowed a rifle from the sentry near and had commenced blazing away at the German parapet. Unfortunately the trench at this point was forced back by a salient in the German line. This salient formed a kind of elbow, and our trench went straight at the side of this elbow, and then stopt almost in the air. For a few yards the trench that we were in ran parallel to this part. Obviously care was needed in firing from our part lest the sentries in the other should receive bullets in their backs. Later I was in the officers' dugout, and the young subaltern in command of the trench that approached the German salient en-

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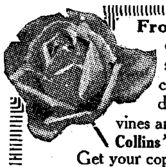

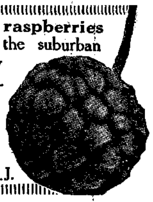

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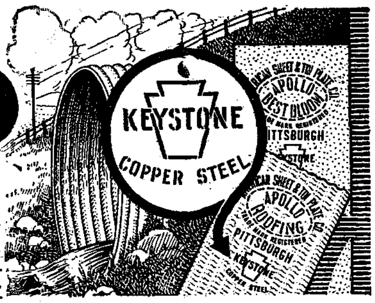

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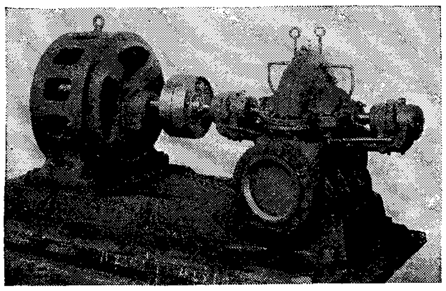
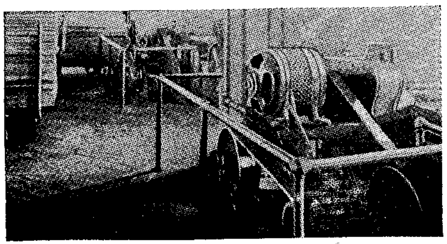
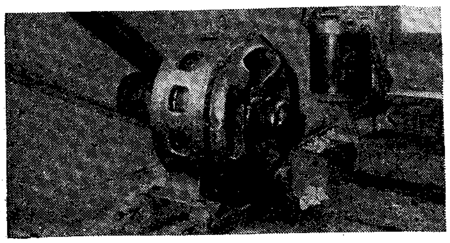
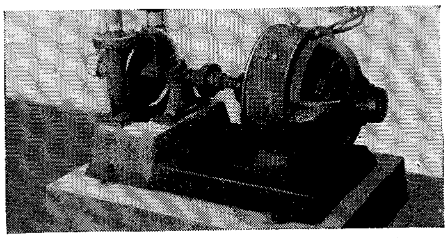

Lincoln Motor driving pump at Du Pont de Nemours Powder Plant.


Lincoln Motor driving wood planers at Fisher Body Co., Detroit


Lincoln Motor in a Swift & Co. Packing House.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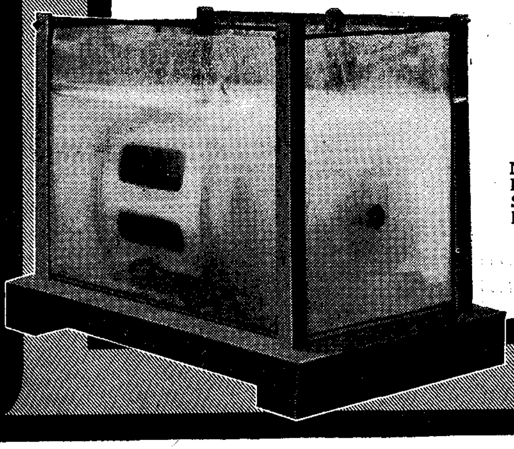

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tered and said that he did not expect to have any men left at all unless the people in our part of the trench showed a little more care. None of them had been really hurt, but bullets had been whizzing past their ears. I blushed for my sergeant, but had not the heart to tell him what he had been doing. I merely forbade him to shoot, and told the sentry near not to lend him his rifle. You see that sergeant wanted the Victoria Cross badly.

Getting the gas into the trenches is a delicate task, since it is obvious that it can not be transported like a barrel of water. A stray bullet may puncture the container. Everybody gets uncomfortable, and even the enemy are treated with enormous consideration to keep them quiet—

Possibly the artillery are warned not to disturb the Germans too much, and even the infantry may be told to avoid too much sniping, and endeavor to lull the *Boches* to sleep. I doubt their being much deceived, but I am sure they enjoy the rest.

Finally the day arrives when the confounded stuff has to be taken down to the trenches. It is like a military ceremony or a wedding. Certain gentlemen are given the honor of carrying the cylinders. They don't enjoy it, but, getting their masks on, start off. Orders have been issued to all the troops for a long distance around that this procession will start at a certain time. They are notified that certain gas-cylinders are going up, and that a bugle will give some sort of warning in the event of a puncture. Can you imagine it? That solemn procession of muddy Tommies carrying those kegs, preceded and followed by a bugler—carrying death and horribleness in some common looking kegs. So they stumble along up the communication-trench, round the dizzies, over the trench boards that are like long, narrow, flat spiders with wobbly legs, and finally they arrive at the front line.

No one is pleased to see the stuff. The real anxiety starts. The cylinders are fixt, and they require some fixing in a certain way, near the parapet. A strong part of the parapet is obviously chosen, and they are protected as well as possible. There they wait for the wind, and it must be a permanent sort of wind, none of your light, zephyry, flippant winds, but a good, steady breeze, not too strong; the sort that makes things perfectly fine on a hot day, the sort that a yachtsman likes to have when he is running free.

Now it is quite useless to let off gas without the aid of artillery to make things unpleasant after the gas emission, even if you are not going to attack. So the artillery have to be organized, and this takes possibly a little time. Also the wind must be blowing well at the right hour, and in warfare it is a tradition always to attack just before dawn. It is an awkward time, as man is said to be at his lowest then. Often all will be ready and the wind will change ten minutes before the time set for the emission. Then we in the artillery say "Curse," and feel in a bad temper all the next day.

Finally the wind arrived from the right direction, and blowing steady. It was a fine frosty night with a full moon in the sky. The writer says:

I was called at an unpleasant hour, and finding my way over to the guns saw that all was ready. My sergeants were both happy. I remember noticing how tidy everything was in the gun-pits, the guns polished and clean. A lantern was burning, and I noticed how bright the hat badges and buttons looked on the men. They seemed a little excited and very happy. They were going to give the *Boche* a little of his own medicine and they were pleased about it. The moment arrived. With another officer I was up a large tripod where we could see the trenches. We could see the German flares sailing gracefully up in the air like beautiful snowballs. A few machine guns were tapping and a rifle occasionally rang out. Then the moment arrived.

I have never been quite sure whether I could see that gas or not. It is easy to imagine things at the front. However, there seemed to be a large white billow or cloud rolling clumsily over to the German trenches. They sent up colored rockets and commenced waving burning straw and paper at the parapet. The colored rockets were the German S. O. S., but their gunners must have been asleep, for they did not fire for nearly half an hour.

We in the artillery remained silent until the gas had been all emitted, but around us there were many guns, each with a good store of shells ready to let loose. We let them go at the right moment, and then there was a glorious noise. Modern warfare has little that is romantic about it, but when your side gets up a good artillery bombardment it is quite thrilling. You don't seem to mind the retaliation, chiefly because you don't hear the shells until they burst, and if you are alive and well you are safe. It is the sound of the shell coming that gives one the jumps.

A thoughtful chapter is devoted to the "folks at home," and their worries, for, says the writer, women have such wonderful imaginations that until "their soldier" returns they will have decided a hundred times to buy mourning, but

If you get a letter off as often as possible it is going to help an awful lot. Put in something for the mother and something for the father each time. She'll want to hear about your food; about the socks she sent you; whether you wear the cholera belt. You may use the cholera belt as a knee-pad, the trench helmet for cleaning your rifle, but don't tell her that. I remember once seeing a Highland soldier with a cholera belt around each knee. They are nice and elastic. As a matter of fact during the winter you will appreciate anything woolly.

Find out, if possible, what arrangements are made in the event of casualties, whether a cable is sent, or what happens. Then let the family know accurately and clearly what will happen in the way of communicating the fact of your being killed or wounded. Then assure them that until this communication reaches them you are absolutely safe. Rub this fact in about ten times, even if you've got to write it in block capitals.

It is also a kindness when writing home to mention the fact of your seeing fellows whose families live in the same section as yours. It is a bad thing to say in a letter you have heard that Tom Jones is wounded or killed. He may be neither, but your family with tact and care will invariably communicate the sad news. The family of Tom Jones will suffer much, and possibly buy mourning. They will be recovering from the first shock when a letter will arrive from Tom. They will not look at the date, but will get slightly comforted. Frankly I think they will get all muddled up for weeks; then, finally, if he does die, they will get a double dose.

THE MODERN MAID OF ORLEANS STILL PUZZLES FRANCE

As a collector of photographs the latest Joan of Arc has got the busiest matrimonial bureau backed off the map. She is French, a peasant, of course, and her name is Claire Perchaud. She is believed to be living now with the Daughters of Wisdom in Paris, where thousands have tried in vain to see her. Claire's fame has spread to the Army, and it is said that along the line of trenches you will find now and then a tiny image of the Sacred Heart —a little print on calico—pinned to the folds of the tricolor. For this modern Joan has not donned armor to lead her countrymen to battle with the Hun. Hers is a more spiritual mission. As to that collection of photographs? Listen and you shall hear it set down by a writer in the Kansas City *Star:*

Down beyond the Loire, in the little chapel of the Perchaud farm, where Claire claims to have seen her visions, a continual procession of country folk arrives from all directions, on foot or in country dog-carts; and by train from Chinon and Angers come town people and soldiers on leave.

The floor of the tiny chapel is crowded with big baskets, and each basket is full of photographs of soldiers. Last March there were thirty thousand photographs. To-day there are sixty-five thousand photographs of soldiers.

What will happen?

Early last March all France was stirred by the reported appearance of another Joan of Arc in the person of a young peasant girl named Claire Perchaud, who claimed that it had been revealed to her in visions that she was ordained to put herself at the head of the French Army (as it was then popularly said) and drive out the German invader.

The interest increased enormously when the Catholic Church in France, with what seemed obvious belief in the genuineness of Claire Perchaud, took charge of her, put her in the house of these nuns of Paris, and, as was stated textually at the archbishopric, began to make "a profound inquiry into all the circumstances of the visions of Claire Perchaud." And, until such inquiry should be completed the strictest secrecy was enjoined on all her relatives and the clergy who had interviewed her or might interview her.

In particular the well-known Deputy (Congressman) Jules Delahaye, in whose electoral district lie Cholet and Chinon, and whose old family château is close to the Perchaud farm, talked freely with his fellow members of the Palais Bourbon concerning these wonderful happenings, and declared that "he could see nothing ridiculous in the spectacle of a people faithful enough to its traditions to aspire to the renewing of the most beautiful page in its history and to seek, with soul and eyes, the Maid of Orleans."

Claire is described as a typical peasant girl who helped about the farm work, as

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did Joan at Domremy, with the same mystical refinement of face and form of the Maid of Orleans, and, like the Maid, known throughout the countryside for her earnest piety. *The Star* thus relates the story of the vision:

> A few months before last March she returned from the fields one day, pale and exhausted, and confided to her parents that she had seen a vision of the Sacred Heart above her, in a blaze of glory. At the same time mysterious voices told her to be up and deliver France from the German invaders.
>
> Some say that her parents chided her. Delahaye denies this. Certainly Claire was in no way suppressed by her parents or ridiculed by the neighbors. On the farm there was a tiny chapel. There they met to pray.
>
> The story spread throughout the entire country. Then began the remarkable pilgrimage to the Perchaud farm. People came for miles, on foot, by wagon, by rail, to pray for France, to lay the photographs of fathers, husbands, brothers, or children fighting for France at the foot of a tiny altar and to supplicate for divine protection of their soldier kin.
>
> In time the pilgrimage became so important that the local clergy took notice. The movement had grown up without them, among the people. The local clergy had nothing to do with it. Now they saw that it had grown beyond them also, and they deemed it necessary to refer the matter to the Bishop of Poitiers for investigation.
>
> The Bishop sent a father of the Oblates community to interview the maid. He returned with a favorable report of her religious sentiments; and hours of questioning had failed to weaken her belief in the vision of the Sacred Heart and the mysterious whisperings to be up and deliver France. But she profest humble willingness to wait for further guidance as to what form the deliverance should assume. It was all very extraordinary.
>
> So the Bishop of Poitiers had Claire brought before him, in presence of a number of other priests. The dramatic scene in which she passed over the vicar drest in episcopal purple and picked out the Bishop garbed as a parish priest is too exact a replica of the comedy at Chinon Castle in 1428, when the Dauphin Charles changed clothes with the page boy to test Joan; doubtless the Bishop's sense and modesty refused more than to dress like all the other priests. In any case, Claire picked him out immediately, tho she had never seen his portrait; and, altho a country girl, she addrest him in the orthodox manner. These and similar details (not told) weigh heavily with the clergy.

The girl stuck to her story, and finally she was placed with a wealthy and pious family that she might be watched and given an opportunity to quiet her mind; but always she persisted, until finally the clergy began to regard her case seriously. Says *The Star:*

> Nothing of the kind has been known in France for, certainly, three generations, and perhaps much longer. You understand, the Bishop of Poitiers must first have deemed the facts sufficient to justify passing them on to Cardinal Amette; and the latter, going over the reports (in all the solemn circumstances of France at war and the religious-political situation),

deemed them imperative to answer: "Send the girl to Paris."

Mgr. Amette, Cardinal and Archbishop of Paris, is a very great personage, indeed. He must have tact and wisdom for all France. How deeply he was imprest by this obscure peasant girl and the popular movement growing, so to speak, spontaneously behind her, must be judged, not by rumors, but by his acts.

It was published in Paris that Archbishop Amette would present Claire to President Poincaré. It was rumored that a certain general had held long consultations with her, and that another had resigned the Ministry of War because a council of generals had favored (or refused to favor) the claims of this modern Joan of Arc.

THE ARREST AND EXILE OF THE ROMANOFFS

THE splendor of the Russian Imperial family became sadly tarnished from the time of the abdication of the Czar, and the scene of the arrest of his wife at the palace of Tsarskoe Selo is sordid as it is grim. Picture the Czarevitch very weak in convalescence from an illness and the young Grand Duchesses suffering from measles in a severe form. Their harassed mother is called upon by delegates from the Duma and placed under arrest. She wears a plain black dress buttoned up to the throat, is very pale, but perfectly self-possest. The only words she utters are a request that she may have necessary medical attendance from town for her children. The request is granted with the stipulation that one of the sentinels in charge remain in the room during the doctor's visit. So the momentous episode is related by the anonymous author of "The Fall of the Romanoffs" (E. P. Dutton & Co., New York). The Czar went to Mohilev after his abdication, where he was visited by his mother, the Dowager Empress Marie. To this place came two other delegates from the Duma to arrest their former ruler. He had been lunching with his mother in her train. Notified of their arrival, he took affectionate leave of his mother and went on to the platform, where the headquarters staff, commanded by General Alexieff, was assembled to see him off. We read on:

> It was a pathetic moment! There was a hush as Nicholas II. went up to each one present and took a cordial leave of him. Admiral Niloff wished to accompany his Imperial master, but on being prevented he went up to him, wrung his hand and kissed it; the Emperor hastily stept into his train.
>
> The Dowager Empress stood at the window of her compartment, a silent witness of what was going on.
>
> The Marshal of the Court, Prince Dolgoroukoff, General Narishkine, and Colonel Mordvinoff, accompanied the Czar during this historic journey. The members of the Duma did not see their "prisoner"—a sense of delicacy kept them in their own compartment.
>
> The calm of the Czar, which did not forsake him for a moment, was outward

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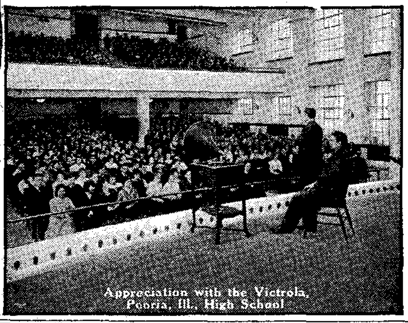

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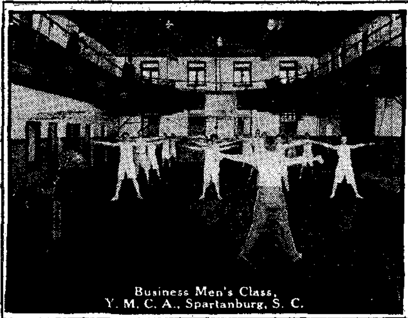

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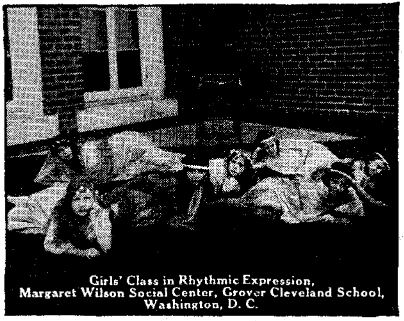

Girls' Class in Rhythmic Expression,
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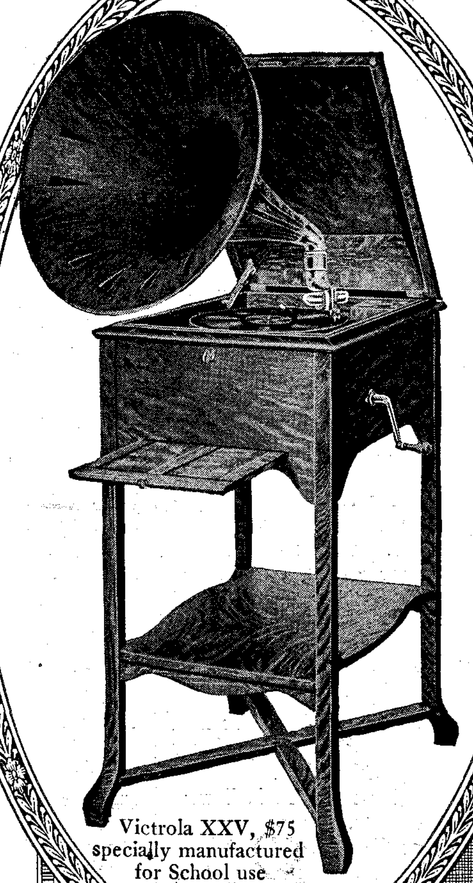

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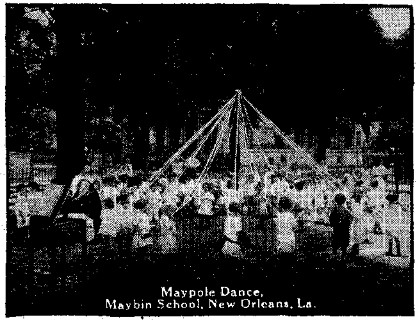
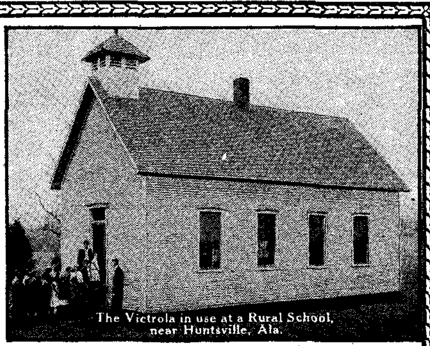


Maypole Dance,
Maybin School, New Orleans, La.



The Victrola in use at a Rural School,
near Huntsville, Ala.

look for the famous trade-
s on all genuine products of
chine Company.

only. To those who knew him well it was obvious that he was deeply moved.

He had not expected the turn events were taking, or he might have made terms with Mr. Gutchkoff and Mr. Schulguine, who had required only his abdication. As a matter of fact, it was not the Government that took the initiative of this extreme measure. It was the Labor party that insisted upon the arrest.

His Majesty conversed with his suite about the illness of his children, the quick movements of the train, the progress of the war, but only once did he touch upon the events of the day. When he heard of Count Fredericks' and General Woyeikoff's arrest, he said: "I am sorry for them; they are not in fault."

His manner was perfectly tranquil, as amiable and courteous as ever, only the glance of his eyes into distance betrayed the heavy tension of his mind.

Ten minutes before the train stopt at Tsarskoe Selo, the Emperor took leave of all his attendants, giving each of them a fraternal kiss, and thanking them for their devoted service. After the Russian custom, they kissed the Emperor's shoulder; many of them wept. The moment the train stopt, the Emperor hastily stept out of his carriage, and, with his hand held up in salute, he silently and rapidly passed along the platform and jumped into the motor-car, followed by Prince Dolgoroukoff. Arrived at the palace, he hastened to the Empress, who was waiting for him in their private apartment. She threw herself into his arms, exclaiming,

"Forgive me! forgive me! It is I who have brought you to this."

But the chivalrous Czar would not hear of this, and, affectionately reassuring her, replied: "I alone am to blame."

Since then it is rumored that this humble strain of mind has passed, and Alexandra Feodorovna has been heard to upbraid her husband in English for having given in too soon, and rashly signed the Abdication Act.

It was Nicholas II. himself who told his little son of the change in their prospects, explaining to the boy that he was no the longer Czar. The Czarevitch wept bitterly, adding, "And I also shall never be a Czar!"

We read further that, relieved of the censor's yoke, the newspapers lost all sense of proportion. A hurricane of abuse was hurled at the Romanoffs past and present. Myriads of writers dipt their pens in venom and gave utterance to useless and disgusting stories, most of which were false. For instance, all the papers spoke of the Emperor's intemperate habits, a statement flatly refuted by all who know him intimately. The Empress was vilified, and even her daughters were not left unmolested. And we are told that the following acrostic eloquently shows how people felt toward Alexandra:

Romanova	Romanoff
Alexandra	Alexandra
Svoim	by her
Povedeniem	conduct
Unitchtojila	destroyed
Tron	the Throne
Imperatora	of the Emperor
Nicolaia	Nicholas

The capitals of this sentence form the word "Rasputin."

Various interviews were published. Some of the members of the Imperial family showed a deplorable lack of taste in imparting all kinds of superfluous confidences to promiscuous reporters. Others there were who, formerly, would never have dared to utter a word of admonition to the Czar, now publicly declared how often they had warned and advised him, but alas! always in vain!

The cup of calumny, misrepresentation, and insolence was filled to overflowing. The traditional donkey kicks were not wanting either. People seemed to forget that the actual faults and errors were quite sufficient, that it was no use adding imaginary ones.

The chief responsibility of the dynasty's downfall lies at the door of the Empress Alexandra. It is always a fatal sign when people cease to look up to their sovereign, but in her extravagances with Rasputin her Majesty overstept the limit. Her tactless attitude toward the Russians, her surprizing fancies, and, above all, her strange behavior since the war, caused the gradual decline of the Czar's popularity, and put an end to the country's former veneration for the throne and the sovereigns, and, finally, caused the revolution. The nation repudiated the Czarina, because the Czar would not do so. The Emperor was the victim of his loyalty to his wife.

Admiral Niloff relates the following story, which intensifies the responsibility of the Empress Alexandra, and clearly designates her as the chief culprit who caused the revolution and the overthrow of the Czar.

Nicholas II. had quite decided to grant to the country a full Constitution with a responsible ministry. The manifesto was composed by himself, and it was to be given out on his name-day, December 6 (19), 1916. Up to the last moment the Empress Alexandra was kept in ignorance of this resolution, but somehow, probably through General Voyekov, she was apprized of what was going on. Entering her husband's study, and finding the manuscript manifesto on his table, she took it up and tore it to pieces, and succeeded in prevailing upon the Czar to give up his intention.

If the Emperor had not listened to her and had maintained his decision, the revolution would have been averted by one stroke of the pen!

The Russian people accuse the Empress of bringing ill-luck to every one who comes near her. Since her arrival in Russia she has been fatal to her family, the nation, the court, and the monarchy. The following facts prove her fatality:

At the time of her birth, the accident occurred to her brother, who was killed by a fall from a window.

As a small child she caused the death of her mother by infecting her with diphtheria.

She came to Russia when death was brooding over the Romanoffs.

Her betrothal was solemnized on the threshold of death.

The coronation festivals in Moscow were marred by the terrible catastrophe of Hodynka.

The precipitate peace with Japan was concluded under her pressure.

The Russian retreat from East Prussia in the autumn of 1914 is attributed by the people to her influence.

The ikons the Empress sent to the garrisons of Kovno and Ivangorod arrived on the day preceding their surrender, a precursor of evil.

And last, but not least, her occult occupations with Philippe, Papus, and lately with Rasputin, which were interpreted by the people as sorcery and witchcraft.

Politicians accuse the Empress of persistently interfering in affairs of state, and using her influence with the Czar to promote her own plans to the detriment of the country. . . . . .

The Empress never sympathized with France, and all her endeavors were directed to sever the Franco-Russian Alliance and bring about the renewal of the Three Emperors' Alliance, which would have been a serious rebuff for France.

If the war had not intervened, this Alliance of the Emperors would have been ratified and announced to the world! Mr. Clemenceau warned the French Government of the Russian Empress's intrigues against France.

That was before the war; since then her conduct has been such as to throw the gravest doubts upon her loyalty to the country her husband reigned over. From the days of the first battle between the Russians and Germans, the Russian Army was imbued with the conviction of the Empress's intrigues with Berlin, and there are officers who maintain that the proofs exist showing that all treacherous plans against Russia are traceable to Tsarskoe Selo. It seems hard to realize that a mother could range herself against her own son, and one so ardently beloved as the Czarevitch, and it remains to be proved whether or no Alexandra Feodorovna was aware of the machinations of some of her courtiers. It is affirmed on convincing authority that if the revolution had not frustrated the Empress's plans, peace would have been concluded with Germany in a very short while, to the evident detriment of the country and that of our Allies.

The Empress is likewise accused of giving the Czar philters, which Rasputin procured for her, to weaken his brain and blunt his memory. This accusation, savoring rather of the Middle Ages, is not solely due to the fertile imagination of the people, but is based on accusations made by several members of the Imperial family and some of the generals of the Czar's entourage.

The Emperor is branded with the reproach of being culpably weak, of letting his wife rule him and his Government, of considering her wishes before those of the nation, and of putting his wife's pleasure before the country's well-being. In his wife's presence the sovereign had no opinion of his own. She took the lead in any discussion or argument, and contrived to make him waver in his most firmly conceived resolutions. Her will was his law. The most heinous imputation against the Emperor is the protection he accorded to General Soukhomlinoff, who is accused of being a traitor to his country, by virtue of his readiness to fall in with Alexandra Feodorovna's wishes concerning a separate peace, which would have brought shame to the country and alienated us forever from our Allies.

Was it guilt on the part of the sovereigns or only error?

Public opinion inclines to the belief that it was error on the Czar's part, but guilt on the Empress's! Time will show the correctness of these impressions.

Meanwhile the revolutionary Government's sentence of exile to Tobolsk, Siberia, is being executed pitilessly on the man, his wife, and their children. Tobolsk has been called "the City of Death," we are told by a Paris correspondent of the New York *Sun*, and its temperature rarely rises above the freezing-point. The Imperial family lives in one of the few brick buildings in the town, where most

How a young man rose from Auditor to General Manager

—and how it took him only three short years to do it

It is thirty-six months ago—just three short years from the time you read this message—that this man was earning the average moderate pay of an auditor for a Light and Power Company.

Today this same man is the General Manager—the active executive head of a consolidation of eleven similar Systems—and his yearly earnings have increased right along with his responsibilities.

While filling the position of auditor he realized that, to outgrow that position, he needed a much broader business knowledge than he could possibly acquire thru mere contact with his daily work.

With this idea fixed firmly in his mind, this then auditor—now chief executive—enrolled for the Modern Business Course and Service of the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

The application of the lesson

Soon after his enrolment, he laid before his Chief a plan for organizing a Public Utility Company. The Chief expressed his surprise that a man occupying the place of an auditor should possess so thoro a knowledge of the details the plan contained.

It was upon this plan that the Corporation was organized, a Corporation which since has acquired ten other Electric Light and Power Systems. The former auditor holds the office of Secretary in these Corporations, and is the General Manager of them all.

He says: "Thru the application of the business principles which the Course teaches, I have been enabled during the past year to successfully assume larger responsibilities in connection with the business management of public utilities properties than were given me when I held a position of auditor.

I feel that it has been largely on account of your Modern Business Course that my advancement was brought about."

The point is this—

This man first mastered these principles, then applied them to his business needs. After that his advancement was rapid. His principles were *right*.

The need for trained business men is great

The Alexander Hamilton Institute lays before you—in interesting, easily readable form, for absorption in your leisure hours—the fundamentals which underlie *all* business. Thus, after acquiring the broad basic business facts it brings to you, you are equipped and ready for bigger responsibilities.

This man's experience is only one of hundreds.

Stories of success like the one related here are constantly coming to the Institute. In every instance the writers are enthusiastic in their praise of the Course and the training it has given them to assume greater responsibilities with increased profit to themselves.

The kind of men enrolled

No greater endorsement of the merits of this Course and Service need be asked than the appearance upon the list of subscribers of such names as A. T. Hardin, Vice-President of the New York Central Lines; E. R. Behrend, President of the Hammermill Paper Company; N. A. Hawkins, Manager of Sales, Ford Motor Company; William C. D'Arcy, President of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World; Melville W. Mix, President of the Dodge Mfg. Company,—and scores of others equally prominent.

In the Standard Oil Company, 291 men are enrolled in the Alexander Hamilton Institute; in the United States Steel Corporation, 450; in the National Cash Register Company, 194; in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 108; in the General Electric Company, 300; and so on down the list of the biggest concerns in America.

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Business and educational authority of the highest standing is represented in the Advisory Council of the Institute.

This Council includes Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York; Judge E. H. Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation; John Hays Hammond, the eminent engineer; Jeremiah W. Jenks, the statistician and economist; and Joseph French Johnson, Dean of the New York University School of Commerce.

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A careful reading of the interesting 112-page book, "Forging Ahead In Business," which we will send you free, will show you how to prepare for the increasing number of business opportunities that are bound to come during the next few years.

Every man and woman with either a business or a career to guide to bigger, surer success should read this book. It will show you how to obtain the business information to which this young man attributes his rise. Simply fill out and send the coupon below.

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How I Found Edgeworth

Like many other pipe cranks, I used to think no *one* tobacco would do. Tried them all from the 5-cent "plank road" mixture to the imported fancy tins costing as much as 70 cents for a few pipefuls. None had the exact taste, aroma or whatever you call it—not one of them had what I desired which I couldn't for the life of me describe, yet which I knew I would recognize when I had found it. Then I tried my own blending—every pipe crank does that sooner or later in his searching for "the thing"—but no use. An ounce of this, a pinch of that—blending and mixing tobaccos of high and low degrees in various proportions and blendings—but again—nothing doing. Could it be the pipe's fault? I fell for that idea, too, and tried out others—corn-cobs, meerschaums and those rich, dark-colored briars—severely plain, don't you know—but as pretty as ever was polished in a man's palm—it wasn't the pipe's fault.

Then one day a distant relative from distant Virginia blew in—one of those chaps who doesn't let you know when he's coming, who finds you on a busy day and insists on taking two hours for lunch, after which he takes the most comfortable chair in the office, lights his pipe, picks up the morning paper, and in a comfortable, all-afternoon-attitude tells you to go on with your work and not let *him* interfere; he'll wait until you are through for the day. Now and again he wonders how in heaven a sane man can stand the noise, wear and tear of New York.

But the smokes! I didn't see what he filled his old briar with, yet I caught presently a delicious whiff. I looked up to see my friend buried behind page 2 of the *Times*—reading how there was "nothing of interest to report from the West Front." Finally, when the office had enough smoke in it to advertise unmistakably there was something real good burning behind that newspaper, I demanded, "What's that your smoking?" Without any undue haste he reached in his hip pocket (Southerners and Westerners can always produce something interesting from the hip pocket) and in a drawling voice said: "There it is. Try it." I took the neat blue tin and filled my favorite pipe with his good feeling, correctly moist tobacco and lighted up. I didn't even read what was printed on that tin. But after a few delightful draws, followed by more delightful inhales, I knew at last the end of my pipe-smoking rainbow had come.

Without losing any time, I pushed the nearest button for a boy, handed him that tin and told him to see how fast he could go to the nearest tobacco store and return with half a dozen just like it. Didn't even ask the price—just gave him a bill and told him to beat it.

This is, as near as we can remember it, the story told us by a fastidious New York man as to how he became acquainted with Edgeworth Smoking Tobacco. To make it easy for other pipe smokers all over the land whom we can't very well meet personally, and who are not fortunate enough to have a distant relative from distant Virginia, we will send generous free samples of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed and Edgeworth Plug Slice—enough for several pipes.

Edgeworth is sold in convenient sizes to suit all purchasers. Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed in pocket size package is 13c or two for 25c. Other sizes, 30c and 60c. The 16-ounce tin humidor is $1.15; 16-ounce glass jar $1.25. Edgeworth Plug Slice is 15c, 30c, 60c, and $1.15. If you like Edgeworth, or if you would like to know if you would like it, write to Larus & Brother Company, 5 South 21st St., Richmond, Va., for the free trial smokes.

of the houses are built of wood. The ground floor of their abode is occupied by a company of soldiers installed as a guard. The two upper floors, consisting of fourteen rooms most simply furnished, constitute the apartment of "Colonel Romanoff." As for modern improvements there is neither running water nor gas, neither electricity nor bathroom in the place. The servants draw the water needed for household purposes from a well near by. The rooms are heated by brick ovens which burn wood, and the largest room is not more than ten by ten feet. Outside their prison-house they meet similar cheerlessness, for—

> The windows of the house look out on an unattractive landscape. There is not even a garden where the ex-Czar might dig and forget his boredom. A narrow balcony and a courtyard enclosed by high brick walls furnish the only breathing-spots for the Imperial prisoners.
>
> Nicholas Romanoff and his wife are practically condemned to the lives of recluses. Their sole outing consists in attending mass at the Cathedral of the Annunciation or at a neighboring monastery or going to the public baths, where as a special favor the revolutionary authorities permit them to bathe once a week. Whenever they go out they are escorted by a platoon of soldiers commanded by four officers of the guard.
>
> The fare imposed upon the prisoners is of the most frugal nature. Once accustomed to the delicate refinements of French cooking, they are forced to be content with ordinary Russian dishes: *pling*, a sort of roll covered with caviar; *bortsch*, a thick soup made of beets and other vegetables; *kalacha*, a cheese paste.
>
> The people of Tobolsk show neither hostility nor sympathy toward the exiled family. Life in the small town is consistently monotonous. The existence of the former Emperor drags along in drab sadness. Now and then he is authorized to receive the visit of two faithful high functionaries whom the revolutionary Government permitted to accompany him in his exile, Count Fredericks and General Voyekov. To them he confides his regrets, his memories, and his hopes.
>
> Nicholas Romanoff said recently to General Voyekov in an accent of profound resignation: "Has my life not always been that of a prisoner? I do not regret my lost power. All I ask is to be allowed to retire to Crimea, where I could live surrounded by flowers. I feel more than ever that I would be peaceful and happy as a simple citizen of a republic."
>
> His resignation in no wise is shared by the former Czarina Alexandra. Everything in her new mode of life wounds, shocks, and irritates her. She was allowed to bring little luggage, fifteen trunks in all. Tho at first glance this seems a large amount, it is not excessive when one takes into consideration that it comprises the complete wardrobe of five women and of the former Czar, who knew that their departure was forever.
>
> It is almost impossible to buy suitable clothes at Tobolsk. The princesses took with them only four dresses. They left all their jewels at the Winter Palace. Rumor says that the ex-Empress found means to send secretly to Darmstadt before the revolutionary outbreak a great part of the crown jewels.

The one lesson Alexandra never tires of teaching her children is, according to the *Sun* correspondent, not to resign themselves to their condition, but to remember. Constantly she says to them: "Never forget what we are forced to bear at the present moment." She resents most indignantly the fact that all letters written or received by her are examined by revolutionary officers. The Grand Duchesses are allowed to come and go freely in the town without surveillance, but this is not true of the ex-Czarevitch, and we are told that—

> Prince Alexis, who is familiarly known as Alioscha, can go out and play in the public parks whenever he likes, but he is watched by guards specially attached to his person. He is, besides, always accompanied by the giant sailor Derevenko, who is known by his many photographs and who carried the little Prince in his arms after the mysterious accident on the Imperial yacht. Alexis is well now, but his right leg is still a bit stiff.
>
> The daughters of the former Czar lead a simple life. Grand Duchess Olga, the most serious of them all, has enrolled herself among the voluntary nurses of a military hospital to which are sent convalescents from Siberia and where she conscientiously passes several hours a day.
>
> Grand Duchess Marie has taken up stenography and typewriting to help her father write his memoirs. But he dictates nothing and writes nothing. Sometimes he leans out of the only window, which overlooks the town, and watches his children when they go for a walk. He wears the undress uniform of a Colonel of the Prevbajenskys and puts on a dignified air as soon as he thinks he is being observed. But when he thinks himself alone his back loses its stiffness, he hides his care-lined face in his hands, and this man, whose hair has turned quite white, falls into melancholy brooding.

EDISON'S LABORATORY TESTS FOR HUMAN NATURE

WHAT has been Edison's biggest problem? Some electrical or chemical or mechanical intricacy? Not at all. We are assured by Mr. William Maxwell in an article in *The American Magazine* that Edison has always considered that men constitute the biggest problem in his business. Whatever obstacle must be overcome, it is negligible "if you can find the right man; that's all you need to do—find the right man," says the inventor. In his efforts to find the right man for his organization, Edison uses his laboratory methods. He gets all the information he can about a given specimen; he then examines the specimen carefully and if it survives the scrutiny, he places it where it can get the proper light and activity, and then he watches its growth and experiments to ascertain its development. Mr. Maxwell illustrates this method by citing his own experience. He first visited Mr. Edison in the latter's office, which is also the library of his private laboratory, and which Mr. Maxwell briefly describes in passing:

> There were two galleries of books arranged in numerous alcoves that de-

Two Sizes
Two Basic Prices

Mitchell
Sixes

19 Body Styles
New Attractions

Mark Our $1250 Six

120-inch Wheelbase—A Powerful Motor

The Summit Value in the Fine-Car Field Today

HERE is one amazing example of Mitchell factory efficiency.

A result of building complete cars—chassis and bodies—under up-to-date factory methods.

Also an evidence of how we conform to the spirit of the times.

There is nothing like it, nothing approaching it, among cars of like size, class and power.

A New-Time Car

Among countless people, in the past few years, ideas have changed about quality cars.

Once extra size and over-power were courted. In these ways a fine car seemed to show its supremacy. Impressiveness counted even more than utility.

Then came the Great War, which soon multiplied steel prices. The cost of fuel doubled. Motor car prices soared.

Later, with our entrance into war, economy came into fashion. Moderation is in vogue now—extravagance is taboo. And Mitchell, to meet that new idea, brought out this matchless Light Six.

No Retrogression

Mark that we did not go back to Fours to meet these new-day ideas. This is the day of the Six.

We made no sacrifice of needed room or comfort. The new Mitchell Light Six has a 120-inch wheelbase—a unique length in this class.

We lessened our standards not an iota. Here is the same Mitchell over-strength. Here are our shock-absorbing springs, our reversible headlights, our power tire pump, our dashboard engine primer, and most of our other extras.

We even added 25 per cent to the cost of beauty and luxury. That out of savings in our new body plant.

Simply through enormous production in an ideal plant we produced this wondrous Light Six to sell at $1250 at factory.

No Waste Here

What we have done is to merely eliminate waste. The ablest efficiency experts built and equipped this plant. They have worked here for years to minimize the cost of every Mitchell part.

Resident workmen—men who have homes here—have been trained in efficiency methods. Production has been doubled without addition to the plant. And now famous craftsmen build our bodies under these new-day methods. That is the secret of these incomparable values.

19 New-Style Bodies

The Mitchell now comes in two sizes and in 19 new-style bodies. Any fine-car style that's wanted can be found in the Mitchell line.

See these new creations at your local Mitchell showroom. It will bring you a profound respect for the Mitchell idea in car building.

$1250

Mitchell D-40—a 2- or 5-passenger Six on similar lines, with 120-inch wheelbase and a 40-horsepower motor.

Club Roadster, $1280
Sedan, $1950
Coupe, $1850

All prices f. o. b. Racine, and subject to change without notice.

$1525

Mitchell C-42—a roomy 7-passenger Six, with 127-inch wheelbase and a highly developed 48-horsepower motor.

Three-Passenger Roadster, $1490
Club Roadster, $1560
Sedan, $2275 Cabriolet, $1960
Coupe, $2135
Club Sedan, $2185
Four-Passenger Surrey, $1625
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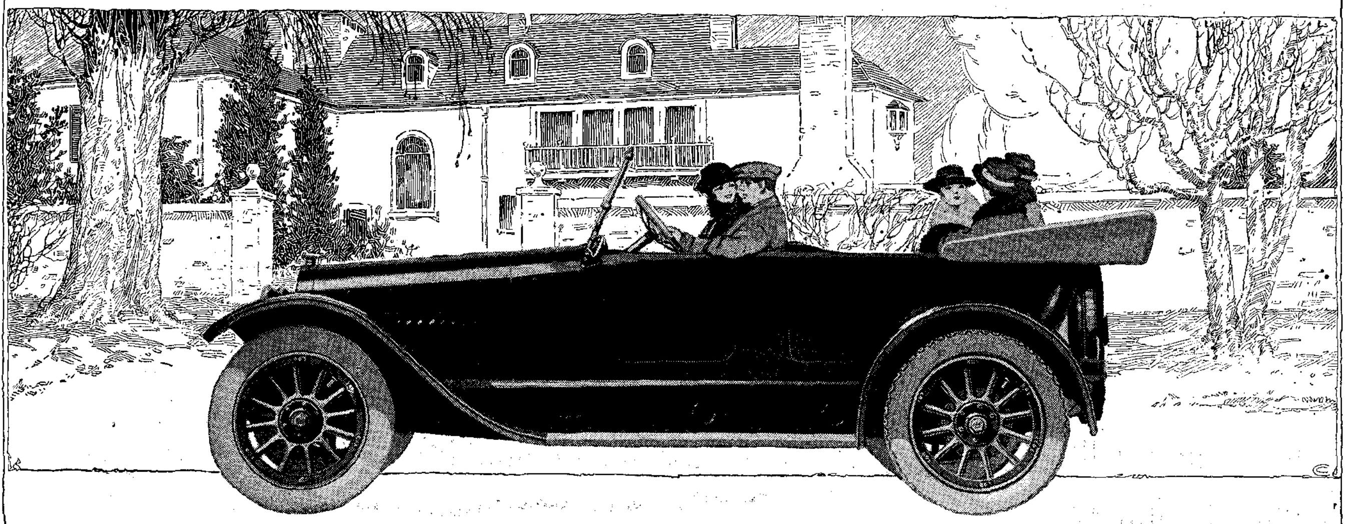


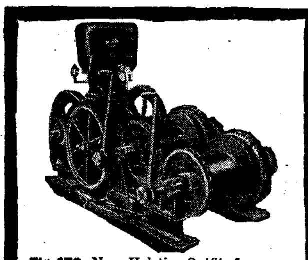


Fig. 172—Novo Hoisting Outfits for every hoisting job requiring less than 20 h. p. *These reliable hoists* are built in various sizes and types.

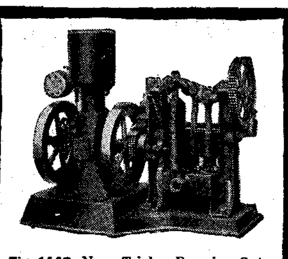


Fig. 1446—Novo Triplex Pumping Outfits are made in a wide range of sizes up *to 15 h. p. suitable for high lifts or long* distance pumping.

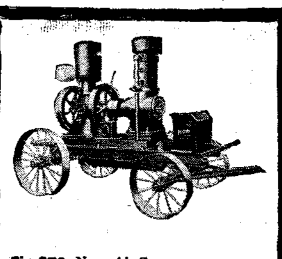


Fig. 276—Novo Air Compressors cover a wide range of sizes from 1 1-2 h. p. 5 ft. machines to the 15 h. p. 80 cubic foot machine.

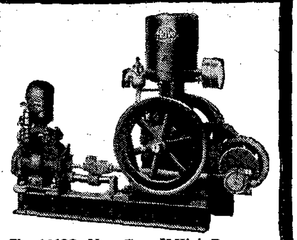


Fig. 14139—Novo Type U High Pressure Pumping Outfits operate against pressure up to 500 pounds. Specially adapted to high lifts and long distance pumping.

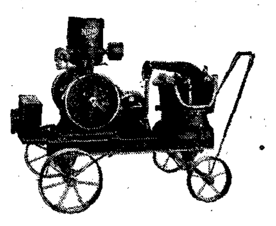


Fig. 335—Novo Diaphragm Pumping Outfits furnished with single or double pump mounted on skids or trucks. Suitable for various capacities.

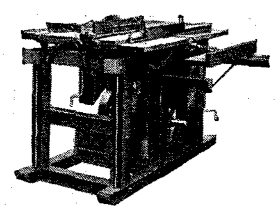
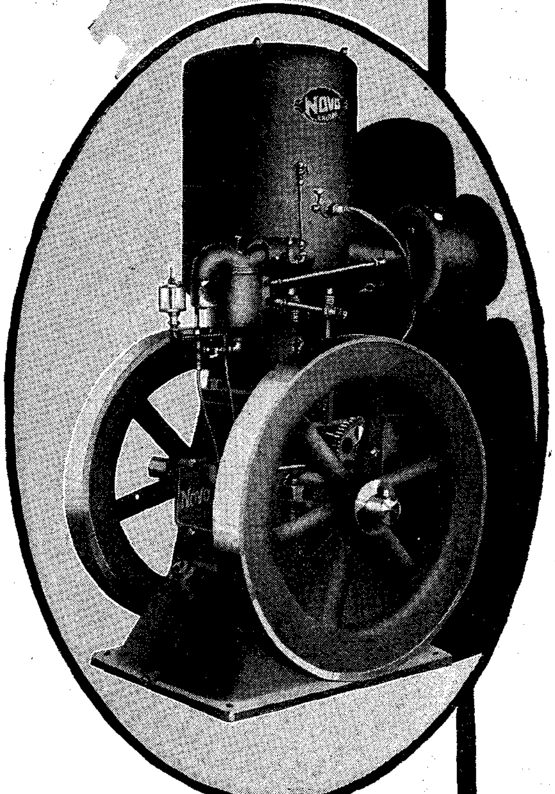


Fig. 134—Novo Saw Rigs particularly adapted to use of contractors, carpenters, builders, concrete workers and engineers.

NOVO STANDARDIZED POWER

Use Kerosene or Gasoline

It now makes no difference—if it's a NOVO KEROSENE ENGINE



There is an urgent need for a reliable kerosene engine. The supply of gasoline must be conserved for the imperative needs at home and abroad. There is an abundance of kerosene. It is comparatively a cheap fuel, but heretofore it has not been used successfully in internal combustion engines under varying conditions of speed and load.

The problem of using kerosene had to be solved and it seemed clearly our duty not only to ourselves but to our customers and the nation, to offer the solution.

Novo Outfits for pumping, hoisting, air compressing, and sawing have become an economic necessity wherever power for these purposes is required. Novo power is now used in every civilized country.

We began our kerosene tests over three years ago. The Novo Kerosene Engine was thus gradually perfected. We have succeeded in eliminating the disadvantages heretofore known to kerosene combustion.

The Novo Kerosene Engine requires no more attention than a gasoline engine. The operation is exactly the same as when using gasoline.

Novo, the Standard Power of America, now offers the added advantage of this greater economy, coupled with the reliability which has made Novo renowned the world over.

Are you ready to consider the saving Novo Kerosene Engine will make for you? Write for our book, "Standardized Power." This book tells and illustrates the advantages that come from adopting Novo as your standard power for pumping, hoisting, mixing, etc., and also explains the Novo Kerosene Engine.

NOVO ENGINE CO. 794 Willow St., Lansing, Mich.
Clarence E. Bement, Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr. Lytton Building, Chicago, Ill.

> bouched into a lofty open space. Nearly in the center of this open space was a roll-top desk. Behind the desk sat Mr. Edison. He is not often there, but he was there on this particular morning.
>
> As he rose to acknowledge my introduction to him, I instantly compared him to a lion, an amiable and benevolent sort of lion perhaps, but a lion nevertheless. Instinctively I knew that Edison was not a figurehead; also I knew that my employment by his companies depended entirely on his opinion of me.
>
> He smiled and drew me into a chair by his side. He did not do this by words, not even by a gesture; he merely conveyed to me in some way which I can not explain that he expected me to seat myself near him and speak to him briefly and distinctly. As you probably know, Mr. Edison is quite deaf, which fact he counts a great blessing, as it spares him from long conversations.
>
> I was unprepared to say anything. Mr. Edison smiled quizzically and spoke first: "I understand that you're the whole thing with So-and-so," a firm for which I had been doing some sales-promotion work.
>
> Truthfulness, and perhaps a trifle of perversity and possibly the merest pinch of modesty, but chiefly truthfulness, prompted me to reply. "No, I'm not the whole thing, Mr. Edison, I'm merely a cog-wheel in the machine."
>
> He smiled approval and asked a few more questions. The president of his companies explained that I was unwilling to sign a contract for a given term of employment.
>
> Mr. Edison nodded, and with a princely disregard for my presence replied: "He's got the right idea. If he makes good, he doesn't need a contract; if he doesn't make good he won't want to stay. Go ahead."
>
> The interview ended there and I became an employee of Thomas A. Edison. At the time I thought he had reached a rather hasty decision. Later I learned that, previous to our interview, he had studied my record as only Edison can study data, and, furthermore, had personally instituted, through an agency of his own, a private investigation of my character, habits, and ability. My interview with him that morning was merely a "once-over" inspection. I did not know it at the time, but I sustained on that occasion a scrutiny as searching as the Paris police are reputed to give to persons in whom they have a professional interest.

No one knows precisely what standards Mr. Edison employs in forming his preliminary judgment of a man, but Mr. Maxwell is convinced that whatever rules he uses are drawn from his own experience and not from any treatises on the subject. Altho partially deaf, he has not cultivated the faculty of lip-reading, but is, however, an expert reader of faces. Mr. Maxwell theorizes:

> Very possibly, he long ago decided that it is less important to read a man's words than to divine the intent behind them. He is a close observer of men's eyes. Also, he appears to entertain a collateral interest in their ears, chins, foreheads, and heads, as well.
>
> Thomas A. Edison's activities have brought him in contact with many men in various walks of life. He has sat at countless conferences, deaf and indifferent to the conversational camouflage which most men use to mask their motives, and has studied faces, cataloging each type, I think, and thus arrived at the standards of judgment which he now uses. This is merely my opinion. Perhaps Mr. Edison would not admit that his opinions of men are based on any such classification of his observations. Perhaps he is not even conscious of having made observations of this kind; but if you will cultivate reticence, study the faces of all the men you meet, and classify them by types in the light of their subsequent acts, I am pretty sure that you will ultimately acquire the habit of forming your preliminary estimate of a man very much as Mr. Edison gains his first impressions.

After the new employee takes his place the real investigation begins. The inventor has an apparently unvarying system of dealing with his fresh specimens. He fills them with the feeling that tremendous responsibilities rest upon their shoulders, and for a time thereafter listens indulgently to their reports of progress. Says Mr. Maxwell:

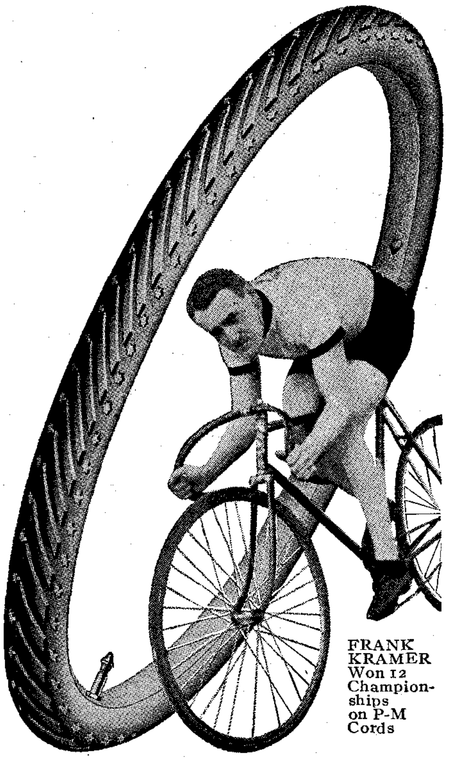
> Probably it is this habit which is responsible for the occasional bitter assertion by an old employee concerning a new one: "You'd think a smart man like Mr. Edison would be able to see through that grand-stander, wouldn't you?"
>
> In my opinion, Edison is always able to "see through a grand-stander," but he realizes that a "grand-stander" frequently has abilities which partially justify the self-praise in which "grand-standers" are prone to indulge. Did it ever occur to you that most good men are inclined to be grand-stand players in some way or other? Perhaps that is the reason why Mr. Edison is sometimes tolerant of "grand-standers." However, he has an almost uncanny way of detecting a four-flusher. Within limitations, he will tolerate "grand-standers," but he is utterly antagonistic to "four-flushers."
>
> The man who thinks he can fool Thomas A. Edison is usually fooling himself. Mr. Edison has patience, but he is also extraordinarily successful in appraising an employee's qualifications. Altho he has a habit of forming an almost instantaneous preliminary estimate of men, he believes that ordinarily he must have a considerable space of time for observation before he can arrive at a final judgment of a man's character and ability. Sometimes, however, he does not hesitate to express a final opinion after his first interview, and in such cases I have never known him to be wrong.

In his dealings with his men, Mr. Edison is inclined to be incredulous, and is an indefatigable investigator of any matter which he considers important. What one man may tell him about another he considers merely as a point at which to begin the observations and investigations on which his own final opinion will be based. The writer says: "It would be a practical impossibility to poison Mr. Edison's mind against any one. His habits of thought prevent any such result," and adds:

> Mr. Edison is not vindictive; on the contrary, he is magnanimous to the last degree. Nevertheless, he has the kind of memory ascribed to an elephant. You have not really known Edison until he has "bawled you out." I am a hot-tempered man. For many years I have studiously tried to cultivate a more placid temper. Theoretically I have succeeded, but up to date Mr. Edison is the only man in the world who can bawl me out and get away with it. He hasn't done it for several years, but he may to-morrow, and if he does I expect it will benefit me. One day he summoned me to his library and asked me to explain something with which I had absolutely no connection. I started to alibi myself. His eyes flashed with scorn. My alibi was unimpeachable, but the point was that I had no right to have an alibi. I was in the position of a policeman who had permitted a crime to be committed without protest merely because the scene of its perpetration was beyond his beat.
>
> Mr. Edison gave me the worst tongue-lashing I have ever received. It was an exact chronology of all the stupid and ineffective things I had done from the first day I entered his employ, but more particularly it was a recital of the things I had not done that I might have done. His arraignment of me was not altogether just; however, it was extremely beneficial. He punctured my self-complacency without impairing my self-confidence. That "bawl-out" was worth a great deal to me, and I am sure it was worth more to Mr. Edison. He may have been, and probably was, irritated with me, but I believe his outburst was not primarily a show of temper. I think it was chiefly a purposeful test of my gameness.

Edison appears to believe the homely adage that "if you give a calf enough rope, it will hang itself," and sometimes applies this theory to his dealings with employees. But he also has a habit of weighing the good against the bad and if the balance is better than even in favor of the good he may overlook the bad. We are told:

> He likes active and ambitious men, and not infrequently is willing to experiment daringly with such a man for the purpose of determining that man's proper level in the Edison organization. When an experiment of this sort develops a man of unimpeachable ability and integrity, Mr. Edison is as much pleased as he would be at the successful result of an important laboratory experiment. . . . . . .
>
> In respect to men employed in certain kinds of work Mr. Edison has a habit of weighing the good against the bad, and if the good outweighs the bad, materially, he is occasionally quite lenient toward an employee's bad qualities, provided always that such employee occupies a position in which the evil results of his bad qualities can be guarded against effectually.
>
> Probably no one is more fully conscious than Mr. Edison of the evil effects of whisky on both brain and body, yet I once heard him say: "There are some booze-fighters who are brilliant men. If I know a man is a booze-fighter I can handle him. I don't like boozers, but in the past I have had a few men of that kind who could get results. Of course, you must be careful about the work you give them, but once in a while you will find a booze-fighter who is a good man—while he lasts."
>
> Mr. Edison appears to have a method of his own for determining whether an associate overindulges in strong drink. Several years ago he remarked to an employee who, to say the least, was not a heavy drinker, "Blank, you're drinking too much; better cut it out before it kills you."
>
> Blank protested. "Why, Mr. Edison,"



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he said, "I drink very little. I don't drink anywhere near as much as that man you told me about once."

"What man was that?" Edison inquired.

"Why, that man who used to take five drinks of whisky every day and lived to be ninety years old."

Mr. Edison quickly replied: "Well, how do you know whisky didn't finally kill him? You'd better cut out those cocktails and high-balls. Take my advice—you never were meant to take any drinks."

I have heard it said that Mr. Edison doesn't like a fat man as an employee or business associate. It is true that he hasn't many fat men around him; but it would be difficult to keep up with Edison and remain fat. I am sure that he has never exprest a prejudice against fat men. He might not be favorably imprest by a slow and ponderous fat man, but I feel confident that an active and live-wire type of fat man would not be disqualified on the ground of *embonpoint* alone. If Mr. Edison seems to manifest a preference for lean men it is because they usually have a greater capacity for, and a greater tendency toward, physical activity. He appears to regard physical activity as a sort of precursor of mental activity. . . . . . .

He likes men who will dig down to the roots of every problem they encounter. He has small patience with the man who is content to look superficially at a problem and theorize concerning the number and character of its roots. That is why he likes industrious men. You perhaps have a 10 per cent. greater brain equipment than I, but if I work twelve hours a day and you work only eight, Edison would prefer me to you. He recognizes, of course, that some men are smarter than others, but in his estimation there is no degree of ability that will outweigh laziness or lack of application. The nonchalant genius of business fiction has no place in the Edison organization. No man can last, or at least no man can achieve importance in Mr. Edison's eyes, unless he is a tireless worker.

Mr. Edison loves brevity. He believes that the more you know about a subject the more briefly and definitely you can express your conclusions. If you make a written recommendation to him, he likes to have it on a single sheet of paper. He prefers a penciled memorandum to one that has been dictated. Apparently he feels that you are less likely to indulge in needless words when you write with a pencil.

If Edison is called upon to make a decision in a business matter, he demands what he calls "data," in other words, all of the essential facts arranged in the order of their importance and in the plainest possible form. Until an employee has developed the habit of dissecting all important business problems in this manner, Mr. Edison has ordinarily small confidence in such employee's judgment. I am inclined to believe that this is one of the important tests which he applies to men in forming his final opinion of their abilities.

Even his own son Charles must undergo the winnowing process. Three years ago the young man came into his father's organization at "the magnificent salary of twenty-five dollars a week." His career is detailed:

Mr. Charles Edison had been educated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, then had knocked about the world a bit, on a rather limited allowance, as an additional part of his education, and finally had served a sort of novitiate in various positions with the Boston Edison Company.

He seemed a rather self-effacing young man. Neither he nor any one else knew quite what his father intended to do with him. I don't think Charles Edison, himself, fully realized that he was on trial. Various tasks were assigned to him and he attacked each of them with commendable zeal. Finally he was given a desk in his father's library, but took no part in the councils of the business. Sometimes he sat silently at the council table. If he had opinions he did not express them.

At length the period of probation was completed. Mr. Edison had applied to his own son the same kind of test he would apply to any other person who entered his employ. Indeed, I am rather inclined to believe that Charles Edison was required to undergo a more severe test than would have been used with a stranger, and if he had failed to sustain it I am sure he would have been rejected quite as quickly as any other person who had been tried and found wanting.

Charles Edison is to-day the chariman of the Board of Directors. He is not quite thirty years of age. His tastes lie in the direction of business, with literature as a diversion. While he has an excellent comprehension of manufacturing and is a good judge of the utility of an apparatus, he appears to have no aspirations to create through invention.

I have heard experienced business men say of Charles Edison that he has the oldest business head of any man of his age whom they know. Certainly I know of no one of his age who has an equally old head, and I find myself invariably considering his opinions with a respect which I am quite sure I would not accord to those of any other man of similar age among my acquaintances.

It is impossible to be associated with Thomas A. Edison and fail to absorb some of his methods and habits of thought. This is done more or less unconsciously, as he detects sham too quickly and detests it too thoroughly to encourage any intelligent man to imitate him consciously. Charles Edison has undoubtedly absorbed, if not inherited, a great many of his father's mental habits.

Edison has with him a number of men who would shine as figures of national importance in their respective lines of endeavor if their lights were not largely obscured by the greater radiance of Mr. Edison's achievements. Charles Edison, with a noteworthy capacity for organization, has carried out his father's plans in such a way that the research laboratories, manufacturing laboratories, and the various business departments of Mr. Edison's industries are now organized on a basis that employs in the fullest degree the abilities of Edison's most capable assistants.

This system of organization was put to a severe test in February when Mr. Edison dedicated all of his time to the United States Government. Continuously since then his mind has been almost wholly absorbed by his work for the Government. Nevertheless, his own business has prospered, and he rarely has cause for unfavorable comment when in his spare moments he scans the reports that are laid before him.

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That film is what discolors — not your teeth. It hardens into tartar. It holds food particles which ferment and form acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth — the cause of decay.

It forms an ideal breeding place for germs. Millions of germs of many sorts are ever-present in it. They may enter the tissues. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. And through the stomach they may cause many other troubles.

So now the main object in cleaning teeth is to combat that film. All else is nearly useless if we fail in that.

Old methods of tooth brushing have failed. Statistics show that tooth troubles have constantly increased. All because that dangerous film was largely left intact.

Today there is a dentifrice which combats that film effectively. We call it Pepsodent. It contains a factor which no other tooth paste has. Now that it has been accepted by many authorities, we are urging you to try it. And we supply for the purpose a test tube free.

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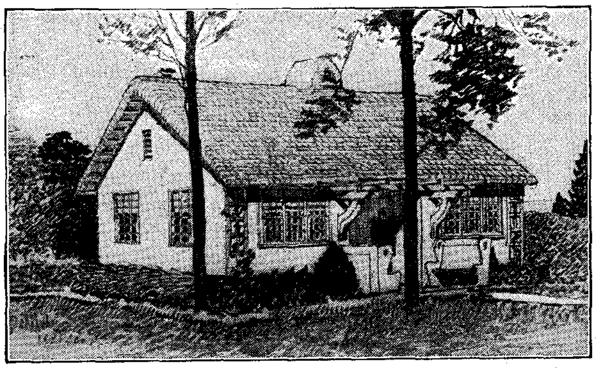

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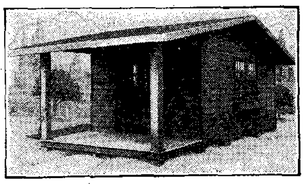

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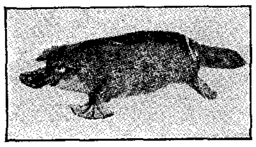

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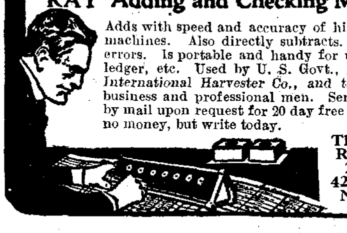

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Democracy in the Army is one of the hobbies of General Chauncey B. Baker, Chief of Embarkation, and the New York *Times Magazine* says:

Something was said in his presence the other day about snobbishness in the Army.

"What army?" demanded the General, with some show of readiness to fight the matter out.

"Any army."

"You are about as wrong as you could be," retorted General Baker. "I don't know *anything* about the German or Austrian armies, for I have not visited them recently, but in our Army of America and in the Armies of our Allies we don't know what snobbishness is. We are too busy for it, for one thing. By snobbishness I suppose you mean that the officers look upon themselves as superior beings and that the men are beneath their notice. There isn't a trace of any such thing.

"We are not playing soldiers, we are being soldiers. It isn't necessary in this war to feed a man's vanity by emphasizing frills in order to keep him and everybody else aware of the fact that he is an officer. His responsibilities to his Government and to his men will never let him forget it for a moment, and he can not get mixed in his own mind as to the weight and seriousness of those responsibilities as something far more important than titles and symbolism that go with them. We are in a situation where all the discipline is being retained, with military courtesy and respect for rank as the approved and long-tested agencies of such discipline. But we do not mistake the means for the end.

"So there is no room for snobbishness. So with that eliminated from our Army—I doubt if it ever existed to any great extent—there is ample room for the growth and development of a newer and closer sympathy between officers and men. That is a natural growth, particularly now, with a million or more men and officers coming into the service from all departments and grades and conditions of civil life. It is in this source of the new troops that you find one of the chief explanations of the democracy of the Army, that source, of course, being the whole country and all the fit men in it between certain ages. You simply can not build an autocracy or any other snobbish sort of an organization on such a basis as that.

"There is another underlying cause for the democracy of our Army, of all the Armies of the Allies, which is even more significant, and that is to be found in the magnitude of the work that is cut out for all of us. It is real, it is war from the first go. There never was in any army, in any period of the world's history, such a thing as snobbishness under fire of the enemy. Who were the officers in the charge of the Light Brigade? Does anybody know or care? No. We only know there were 600 human beings on 600 horses, and that they went forward when somebody blundered. You can not mix snobbishness and grimness. Very well, the grimness of this war begins long before we get to the front. Every man in the Army feels it, and every man, enlisted or commissioned, knows that sympathy and cooperation, with discipline, are essential to our getting into shape for the job."

Little is known by the people in general of the great system of salvage that has been worked out behind the front. Of this almost complete elimination of waste on the battle-fields General Baker says:

Not a buckle nor a scrap of cloth or leather that can be utilized is allowed to go to waste. Eyelets of old shoes, completely worn out, are saved and used in the manufacture of munitions when possible. Every odd and end of harness and gear, every fragment of metal, is saved and used again. Automobiles and motor-trucks are built up from spare parts taken from wrecked machines. This is no mere plan or theory, but an actual fact in all the armies, and the men realize the importance of it. The word waste, as well as snobbishness, can be cut out of the lingo of the soldiers who are fighting this war. I think this illustrates what we are talking about very closely. On the drill-ground any soldier will obey an officer whether he likes him or not, but in the doing of the thousand things by himself that it is necessary for a soldier to do now, there would not be obedience and cooperation without a feeling of sympathy and common purpose between the man who has to do the things and the officer who is responsible for getting them done.

"You see this sympathy and friendship manifesting itself in many ways. A French officer in the trenches would not hesitate for a moment to share his cigarets with a soldier or to ask that same soldier for a cigaret. On their part the officers have made their special work of being responsible for the health and comfort of the men a very real thing.

"There is one general over there, a commander of armies, loved by all his men as a man and a fighter. He has lost an arm in battle, has been severely wounded in the leg and in the side. His troops speak of him as a man who has one foot in the grave, one sleeve in the air, but with all his brains in his head. But they don't know those things away from the front, and this general's name is rarely mentioned outside the Army. His wounds, as well as his valor, are a family affair, and his family includes many thousands of soldiers.

"But I don't admit that we needed this war or the creation of the selected national army to prove that snobbishness is the rare exception rather than the rule in our Army.

"I do not know of any finer exhibition of human friendship than that which grows up between a young second lieutenant just out of the Military Academy and the first sergeant of his company, who may be old enough to be his father—a friendship that is too real and fine ever to impair the respect that belongs to rank for the sake of discipline and morale. If a soldier ever forgets that respect and takes advantage of personal sympathy and friendliness to do things

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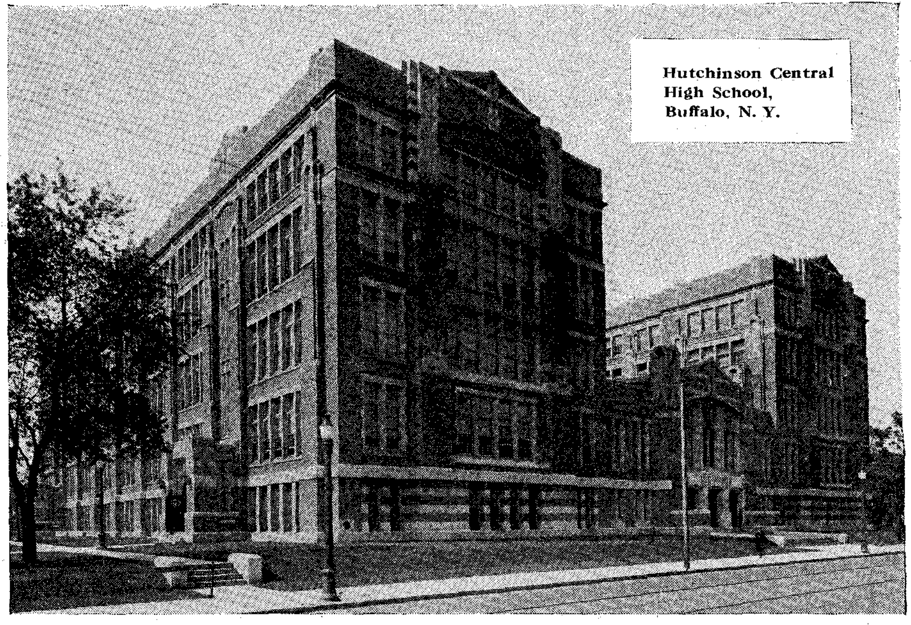

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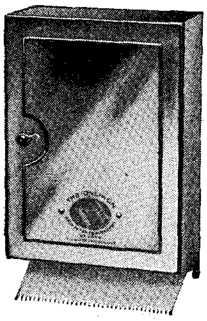

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After Ten Years

of direct selling 90% of all Sterling Tires are used on business automobiles. WHY?

INDIVIDUAL car owners buy tires partly on the basis of experience, but largely on faith. Many of them do not keep mileage records, and few indeed know at the end of the year what has been their tire-cost per mile.

The owner of 6 to 600 commercial automobiles has given serious thought to the economical operation of his business, or he would not own and use 6 to 600 cars. He really buys mileage and not tires—the price per tire is not uppermost in his mind—what he wants is the largest number of miles for the smallest number of dollars.

90% of Sterling Tires are sold to men who figure on a brass tack basis. We demonstrate to them that, while Sterling Tires are not the lowest priced, they are lowest in cost-per-mile of service. We either demonstrate this, or we do not get the orders.

There is no mystery about Sterling Tires—our chemists have made no miraculous discoveries in the compounding of rubber—there is nothing startlingly unusual in our method of construction—we make Sterling Tires good for the same reason that a manufacturer of shoes, or furniture, or clothing, makes his product good.

Only One Grade of Tires

The first essential is the intent and determination to build the best that can be built, irrespective of cost—irrespective of selling price.

The Sterling Tire Corporation makes only one grade of tires—they are hand-made, *custom-made*, by artisans proud of their work. They have heretofore been sold, almost entirely, direct from maker to user—we have had a man-to-man, face-to-face proposition—we not only know who has bought and used every tire we made, but a year from your purchase, if you like, we can tell you the date the tire was made, the day you bought it, and the name of the tire builder who made it.

Again we say, there is no mystery about Sterling Tires. They show the *lowest cost-per-mile*, because they are built of the right kind of material and plenty of it, by men who know how, and whose aspiration is PERFECTION

74% Resales

74% of all Sterling Tires produced in 1917 went to previous purchasers.

1918 is our fourth year with a chain of low-price grocery stores, operating over 600 cars. The profits of that kind of a business depend almost wholly on economy of operation—they buy Sterlings for ECONOMY.

A leading manufacturer of national reputation and distribution, uses Sterling Tires on over 500 delivery cars. During his third year with us he reported an average mileage of well over 10,000 and a cost per mile of one-seventh of a cent.

The Police Department of a leading eastern city recently reported on 158 tires an average of 6732 miles—a minimum of 4968 miles, and a maximum of 12,804.

The makers of a famous dollar watch say: "In over two years we have asked you to make good on your guarantee in only one instance . . . . . During our sales convention seven or eight salesmen enthusiastically stated that Sterling Tires were without exception the best that they had ever used, and as these men use their cars day in and day out the entire year, their word should be worth something."

* * *

THESE reports, and those of hundreds of other Sterling users, are not based on guesswork, but come from accurately kept cost records.

These facts, which we seek the opportunity of demonstrating to commercial concerns who are not now using Sterling Tires, should have strong significance for individual owners of passenger cars.

It is for the purpose of making it more convenient for individual owners to use Sterling Tires, that we are this year adopting two rather radical changes of policy—we are offering our product through dealers, as well as through our own 28 branches, and we are advertising in the Saturday Evening Post and Literary Digest. Heretofore, for the ten years of our existence, we have sold practically all of our output by mail, or through our branches—and we have advertised

TRADE MARK

Sterling Tires

to car owners direct through the mails.

The Spirit of Sterling Service

When a user has become our customer, he has been assigned to a Sterling representative whose business it is to keep track of his tires and see that he gets service. Thus we have been in touch with our tires from the time the crude rubber came into the factory, until the worn-out tire came back for its scrap-value.

Knowing our product and its performance thus intimately and continuously, we have from time to time been able to improve it. We hope that it may be possible to still further improve it, but right now we do not know how it can be done.

All tires are made on pretty much the same principle, and all tires are made of varying grades of about the same materials. We do some things which most other makers do not—we give Sterling Tires a four-hour cure in the vulcanizers, whereas many tires are made with a one-hour or a two-hour cure. This adds somewhat to the cost, and greatly to the life of Sterling Tires. Quick vulcanization means loading the rubber with sulphur and pigments—quick-cure tires oxidize speedily in the air and are brittle. The long-cure Sterlings are more resilient, and the rubber in a year-old Sterling is practically as good as it was when it was a day old.

We use more and higher grade rubber than is usual, in saturating the cotton fabric, and in the layers of rubber between the plies of fabric.

There are other ways in which we think we are a little more careful and a little more earnest than a good many tire builders—some of these differences are important, some of them small, but they sum up into the one thing on which our highly satisfactory business has been built—*low cost-per-mile—not imaginary, but demonstrated, and clinched.*

That seems to be our whole story, but we would be glad to send price lists and more detailed information to any one who thinks he might like to know us better. We own and operate direct factory sales branches in the 28 cities listed on the right. Please write, or call on, the nearest one.

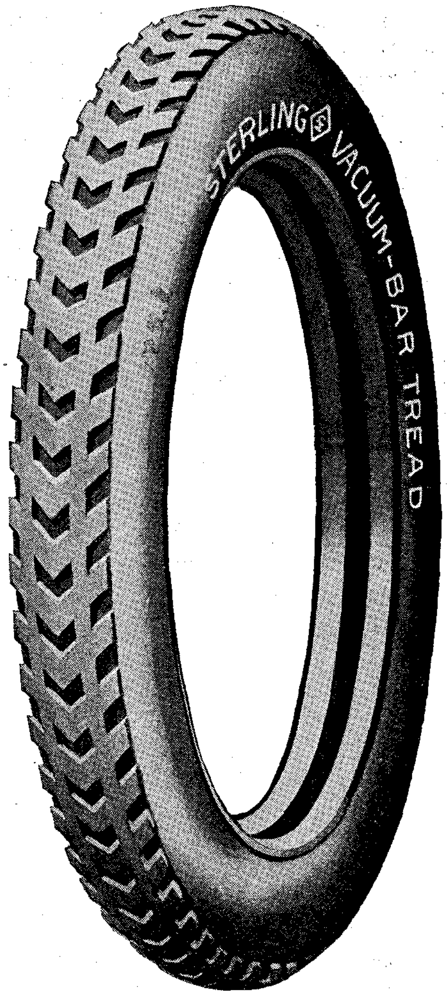
In addition, there are Sterling dealers in a good many towns in the East.

Sterling Guarantee

Sterling Tires are guaranteed on a 5000-mile basis—6000 miles on 30 x 3½ and 31 x 4.

Sterling Tires are repaired free of charge so long as the condition of the tire will justify a repair, no matter whether it has run 100 miles or 10,000 miles, and no matter what may be the cause of the injury.

This is not so startling a proposition as it sounds, because the prompt healing of minor hurts insures the guaranteed mileage, saves adjustments, gives our customers many thousands of excess miles, and so accounts in large measure for the fact that 74% of our sales are to those who have bought before—they are repeat orders, and repeat orders are the best of all evidence of quality, service, satisfaction.



The *Vacuum Bar Tread* is a scientific non-skid that really *holds*. It is exclusively STERLING—patented. Ordinarily the non-skid feature will last through the guaranteed mileage.

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Detroit
Hackensack
Hartford
Jersey City
Newark
New Haven
New York
Paterson
Philadelphia
Pittsburg
Providence
Reading
Rochester
Rutherford
St. Louis
Springfield, Mass.
Syracuse
Washington
Worcester

For street address see telephone directory.

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(Established 1908)
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Our years of direct retail selling have given us a system which we know will be valuable to our dealers. Please address the home office.

Sterling Tires

TRADE MARK

that no soldier should do, it means two things—that something is wrong with the officer and that something is wrong with the man. Neither of them should be in the Army at all."

THE BEWILDERMENT OF THE RUSSIAN SOLDIER

NEITHER heroic nor appealing is the picture of the Russian soldier as he is usually portrayed in recent dispatches from that agonized country. Most of these glimpses reveal him in the act of murdering his officers, throwing down his weapons at the advance of the enemy, rioting and looting in the cities, and generally throwing open the gates of his country to anarchy and the despoiler. But it is only fair to keep in mind that he is probably the victim of a bewilderment even more profound and encompassing than that which afflicts the average outside observer of Russian events. This, at least, is the impression left by a letter written in the Russian trenches in December and recently made public by the Petrograd correspondent of the Associated Press.

It was addrest to an English Red Cross sister who had nursed the writer back to life after he had been severely wounded and gassed. The attitude reflected, the Petrograd correspondent tells us, is that of the average Russian soldier who has served in the trenches for more than three years. Here is the letter:

> In the trenches everything is quiet. I go out scouting every day looking for Germans, who have retreated from our trenches for about fifteen miles. Here with us the light has gone out of everything. We are hungry, drest in rags, and barefooted, the food is very bad, we have very little bread, the only meat we get is horse-flesh, and that is not fresh. We have got a horse of our own, but have nothing to feed it with, so are thinking of eating it ourselves. There is no help for us anywhere. It is our fate to be thrown aside and forgotten by the world and to die of cold and hunger.
>
> Dear little sister, while I write I wonder whether you will read my letter, for I am a soldier, and now every soldier is considered a traitor and is blamed for all that has happened. But dear little sister, just think, wherein is the soldier to blame? He is the same soldier he was in 1914. In most cases he has been wounded several times, has been poisoned by gas, has suffered, and is still suffering all the horrors of war, and yet—he is to blame for everything. And why? Because our whole Government are traitors.
>
> Formerly the Russian soldier was feared by the whole world, but now that he has been betrayed no one even remembers him. Formerly every commander tried to cause as many losses to the enemy as possible and to save his own men, but now they try to lose as many of their own men as possible without harming the enemy.
>
> Take Riga, for example. Every soldier was willing to give his life for it and many tears have been shed by us over it. But it was surrendered without a fight, and again the soldier was blamed. It was not known that the order for the retreat had been given and was enforced by the threat of capital punishment in the case of disobedience. The artillery had been removed from the district where the Germans broke through the line, and the regiments which had been stationed there consisted of old men, and boys who had had no experience.
>
> Formerly this district had been guarded by the very best regiments, and a great quantity of artillery had been placed there, but just before the German attack the artillery had been removed and only one regiment left on guard, which was simply swept away. Two regiments were sent to reenforce it, but were headed off in another direction, so that the district was left unguarded and the Germans walked quietly into Riga. The soldiers who were caught in Riga were cut off and had to make a way through the enemy troops with their bayonets in order to escape from dishonorable capture.
>
> As to the rumors that the soldiers run away from the trenches and loot—nowadays all the scoundrels put on soldiers' uniforms and disgrace them. And as to the soldiers not wanting to fight any more—remember we have been in the trenches for more than three years, and the knowledge that we are being betrayed on every hand and the fact that we have lost faith in the war finishing with victory to us makes it impossible for us to fight any longer."

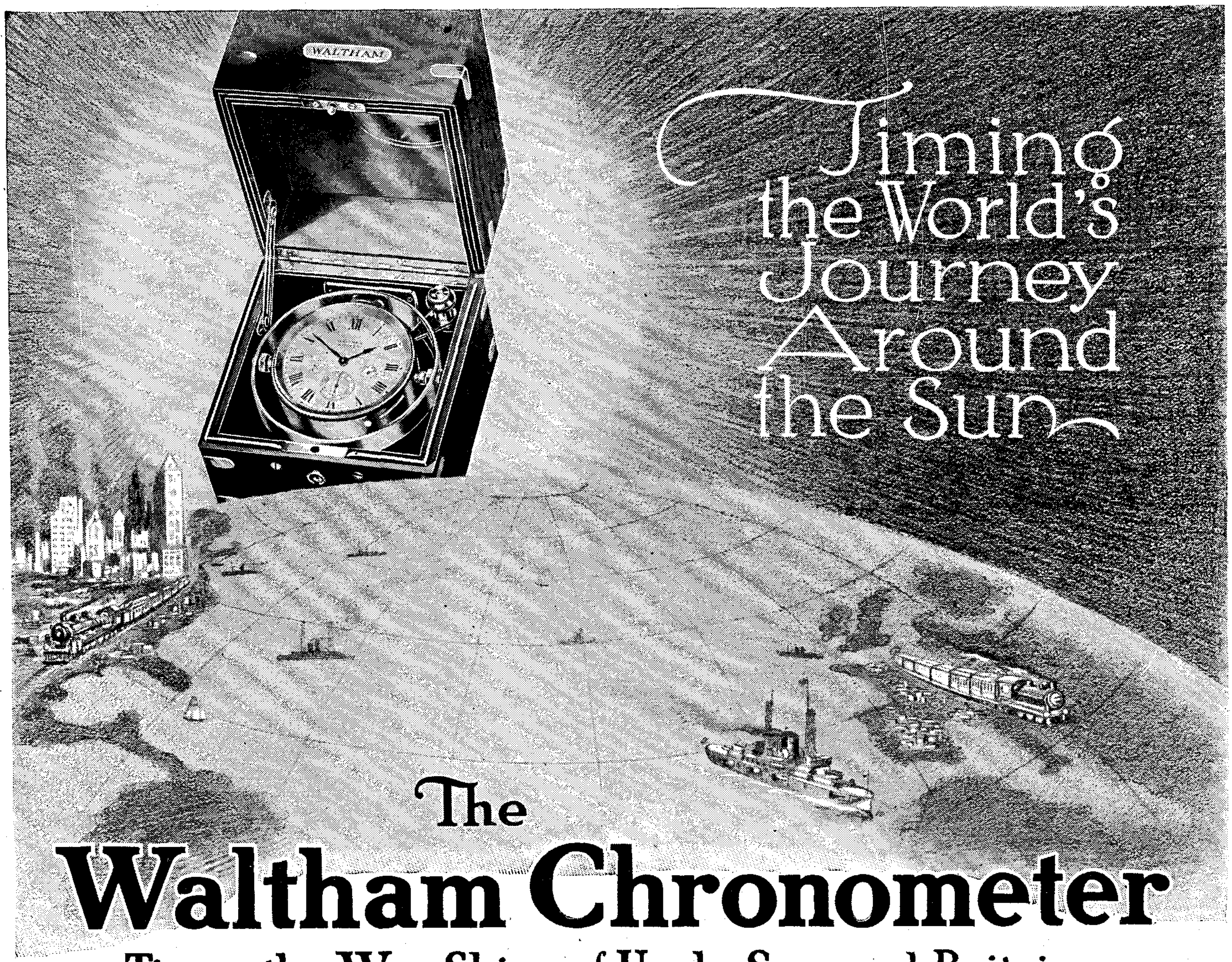
HOW YOUR GIFT IS SAVING THE ARMENIANS

ALMOST in the shadow of Mount Ararat lies Erivan, the center of Armenian relief-work in the Caucasus. The ancient city is now predominated by fugitives from the persecutions of the Turk, the refugees numbering nearly a quarter of a million. There the representatives of the American relief organizations have their headquarters, and from this point the work is carried on for the aid of the stricken people, of whom William T. Ellis writes in the Buffalo *Express:*

> There are no starving Armenians in Erivan. Yet this is the center of the community that fled from Turkey under the spur of the persecutions of the Turk. The reason is that the American committee for Armenian and Syrian relief, of which Cleveland H. Dodge, Metropolitan Building, New York, is treasurer, has established here a system of organized relief, including industrial work on an extensive scale, that has meant literally life, as well as rehabilitation, to this section of the refugees, who number altogether about a quarter of a million in the Caucasus.
>
> Perhaps that industrial work will make the best start for the story. Instead of direct relief, in the form of food or money, the committee, with an eye to the future of the people, has distributed labor, except in the case of children and helpless women. Since clothing as well as food has to be provided the refugees, the committee has begun at the beginning, and distributed cotton and wool among the women to be cleaned, carded, and spun—except that the cotton is first carded, after the ancient bowstring fashion, by men. The wool is given out as it comes from the sheep's backs. This is returned by the women in the form of yarn, for the spinning of which they are paid. Thousands of pairs of socks have also been knitted by the women.
>
> Because the Armenians are skilled artizans, they have been set to making knock-down hand-looms, and upon the machines thus built trained weavers are set to making cloth out of the yarn spun by the women. This cloth is used for underclothing, in the case of the cotton goods, and for outer garments made of wool. A fine quality of homespun is produced, which could be sold in the Russian markets at a profit. Instead, all the clothing thus produced is used for the refugees. Last winter 15,000 persons were clothed, and this year an additional 10,000 orphans will be clad in the most comfortable garments they have ever known. Of course, all the tailoring is done by Armenian refugees.
>
> This is the sight that old Ararat now looks down upon: a little company of American board missionaries, at present lent to the relief committee, creating anew, amid unusual conditions, an entire industrial organization that will provide, without pauperizing, for the needs of a homeless and utterly destitute people. The Rev. E. A. Yarrow, of Van, the local chairman, began this phase of America's ministry, and George F. Gracey, whose industrial work at Urfa was destroyed by the Turks, has contributed his expert knowledge in building up this organization, altho Messrs. MacCallum, Reynolds, and Maynard have taken to it all as if it were preaching. All the elaborate organization of cards and records and investigation, which social science at home demands, has been kept in operation, that only the deserving might be helped. This is the Orient.

No men are helped except to be given work, and no workers are used by the Americans unless they are refugees. No clothing goes to the adult, but for the orphan children there is direct relief in the shape of ten rubles a month, or about one dollar and sixty-six cents, a small enough pittance since only one child in a family receives the amount which must provide for mother and brother and sisters, if there be any. The first allowance was only six rubles, or one dollar a month, but owing to the depreciation of the ruble and the increase of gifts from America the sum was increased to ten rubles. Says Mr. Ellis:

> I was present when the first distribution of this increased allowance was made, and many were the blessings rained upon the head of the Americans. Naturally, with the present big prices, and rubles worth only six to the dollar, ten rubles a month does not buy many grand pianos.
>
> A building and site for an orphanage have been bought by the committee, and is being enlarged by refugee workmen. Dr. G. C. Reynolds, the veteran missionary from Van, whose wife died on the retreat, and who has come out here to end his days in congenial activity, is in charge of the orphan relief and the orphanage. He conducted a large orphanage in Van. His purpose, he says, is not by any means to gather all orphans into institutions, but to train a hundred picked boys and later the same number of girls, who may become leaders of the Armenian people. There are hundreds of orphanages being well maintained by the Armenians themselves, through their joint Armenian committee. Something like 7,000,000 rubles every six months is spent by this committee.
>
> All the work upon the new orphanage is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The Riverside symbolizes that lofty ideal of fine watchmaking which has led the horological experts of the greatest nations to choose Waltham in preference to any other watch made in America — in preference also to the finest timepieces of Switzerland, England or France.

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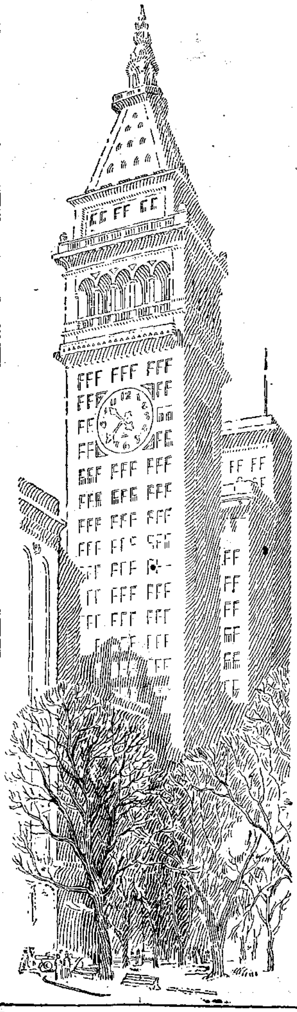

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> being done by refugees, from the building of the walls to the construction of the beds and the tables and garments.
>
> Other relief-work for the children is the furnishing of milk for the babies, and the maintenance of a physician, and the opening of a hospital. Dr. Kennedy is working with the Americans, he being a Canadian, and representing the London Lord Mayor's committee. A British Quaker, Mr. Heald, is representing the American committee at Alexandropol, where there is a center of relief work. In 300 villages hereabouts the Americans administer and supervise relief for the women and children. In the Erivan district, says Mr. Gracey, there are approximately 50,000 persons being aided, directly or indirectly, by the American committee.
>
> The shadow of Mount Ararat is not so ever present as the shadow of the great tragedy of the Armenian nation. At first I began to ask for stories, but I soon quit that. Everybody has a story. There is not one of the 5,000 persons on the American pay-roll who has not felt the edge of the scimitar of Islam. All the American workers lost their homes and property. Gracey, for instance, had been for ten years associated in Urfa with the German missionaries. One of those missionaries proved to be a German captain of artillery, and he it was who trained the guns upon the American mission, destroying the property where he had countless times been entertained as a guest.
>
> There is the head of the American weaving establishment at Etchmiadzin, whose wife cast herself down a precipice, to escape the Turks. Thousands of women likewise sought refuge in death. For many this welcome escape was impossible. In my possession at the moment is the written story, transcribed into English by a mission teacher, of several girls who escaped to the mountains, or were delivered by the Russians, after several months in captivity. One of the fiends named as personally guilty was a member of the Turkish cabinet, and well known to Europeans.
>
> I have talked with women who saw their husbands and children slain before their eyes.

In some instances the stories of the atrocities and the sufferings of the victims seem almost past belief. The writer says his note-book and memory are full of such stories as these:

> This man saw a priest shod like a horse, before he was slain; this one saw crucifixions; this little boy and his sister lived for three months in the mountains on roots and berries, before they came up with a force of Armenian volunteers; this woman from Mush witnessed throughout four days, from her hiding-place before she got away to the mountains, the locking of families into houses, many persons being crowded into one house, whereupon kerosene was applied and the victims burned to death. The mind grows numb, and the heart sick, from a constant recital of such tales of horror, as it is difficult to believe the twentieth century could hold.

There are 200 orphanages established in the Caucasus with about 6,000 inmates, and upward of 300 schools for the refugee children, but, says the writer:

> The outstanding factor in Armenian relief has been the American committee. Its work has been on a large scale, and systematic form. All of it has been super-

vised by Americans, and the subordinate workers have been men and women trained in American mission schools, and known personally to the missionaries. Professors have not hesitated to become relief agents in villages, or accountants or actual workers in the industrial department. Had it not been for the fact that there were available a force of American board missionaries knowing the language and the land and the people, and with trusted helpers at hand, the wonders that have been wrought in the way of repatriation, rehabilitation, and the maintenance of life and self-respect would have been impossible.

Could I write the hundreds of tributes to America that have been given to me by high and low for transmission, I would need columns of space, and the stories would all be attuned to the note of America's uniqueness as the brother nation, the friend of the needy everywhere.

THE ROMANCE OF THE KNITTING-MACHINE

MANY romances are undoubtedly being woven into the sweaters and woolen helmets for the boys at the front by the fast-flying knitting-needles in the fair hands of American girls throughout the length and breadth of the land, but none will be more interesting than that which grew out of Queen Elizabeth's first pair of silken hose. Says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger:*

Knitting is a much more modern accomplishment than the primitive weaving, the first authentic mention not occurring until the beginning of the fifteenth century.

The earliest form was the knitted cap, worn by the common people at large, the price fixt in Henry VII.'s reign being two shillings and eightpence.

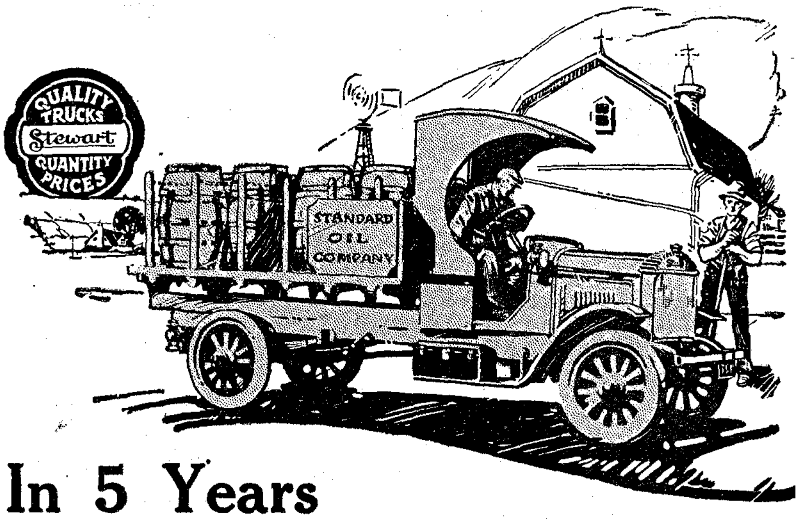
By 1530 knitting had been established as a domestic employment in "Merrie England," the ambitious character of its output hinted at by a reference in Edward VI.'s time to "knitte hose, knitte peticots, knitte gloves, and knitte sleeves."

Henry VIII. had proudly sported a pair of silk stockings, a present from Spain, and in the reign of Queen Elizabeth the talented fingers of Mistress Montague, the Queen's silk woman, achieved a home-made pair for her beloved sovereign, who was so delighted with this delicate, dainty novelty that she forthwith vowed never again to incase her royal ankles in the heavy, sewed-up-the-sides stockings then in vogue.

How wide-spread the plying of knitting-needles had become before the end of her reign is proved by the stand which she took in regard to the invention of the first knitting-machine.

But thereby hangs a tale too picturesque to pass, even if a historian might hesitate to vouch for its authenticity.

The inventor of the machine, a certain Rev. William Lee, of St. John's College, Cambridge, a native of Woodbough, near Nottingham, had fallen desperately in love with a young townswoman, but when the ardent swain went awooing, the fair maiden —either coy or hard to please—appeared more absorbed in her knitting than in the Rev. William. At last, exasperated beyond endurance, the peeved parson—having an inventive turn of mind as well as a romantic turn of heart—determined he would invent a machine that would produce woolen stockings with such rapidity and precision



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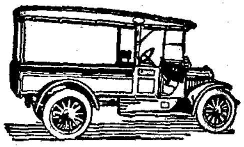

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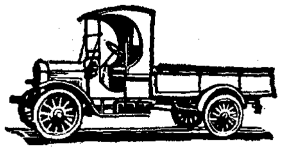
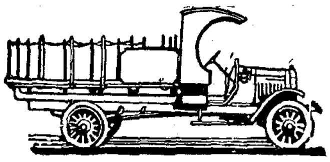
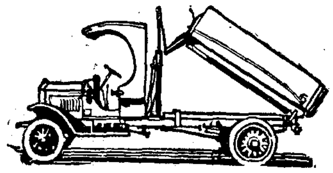


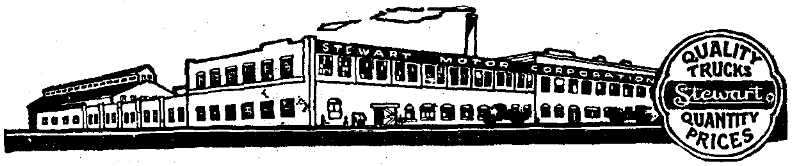
Model 8, 1 ton chassis $1395



Model 9, 1½ ton chassis $1750



Model 7, 2 ton chassis $2295



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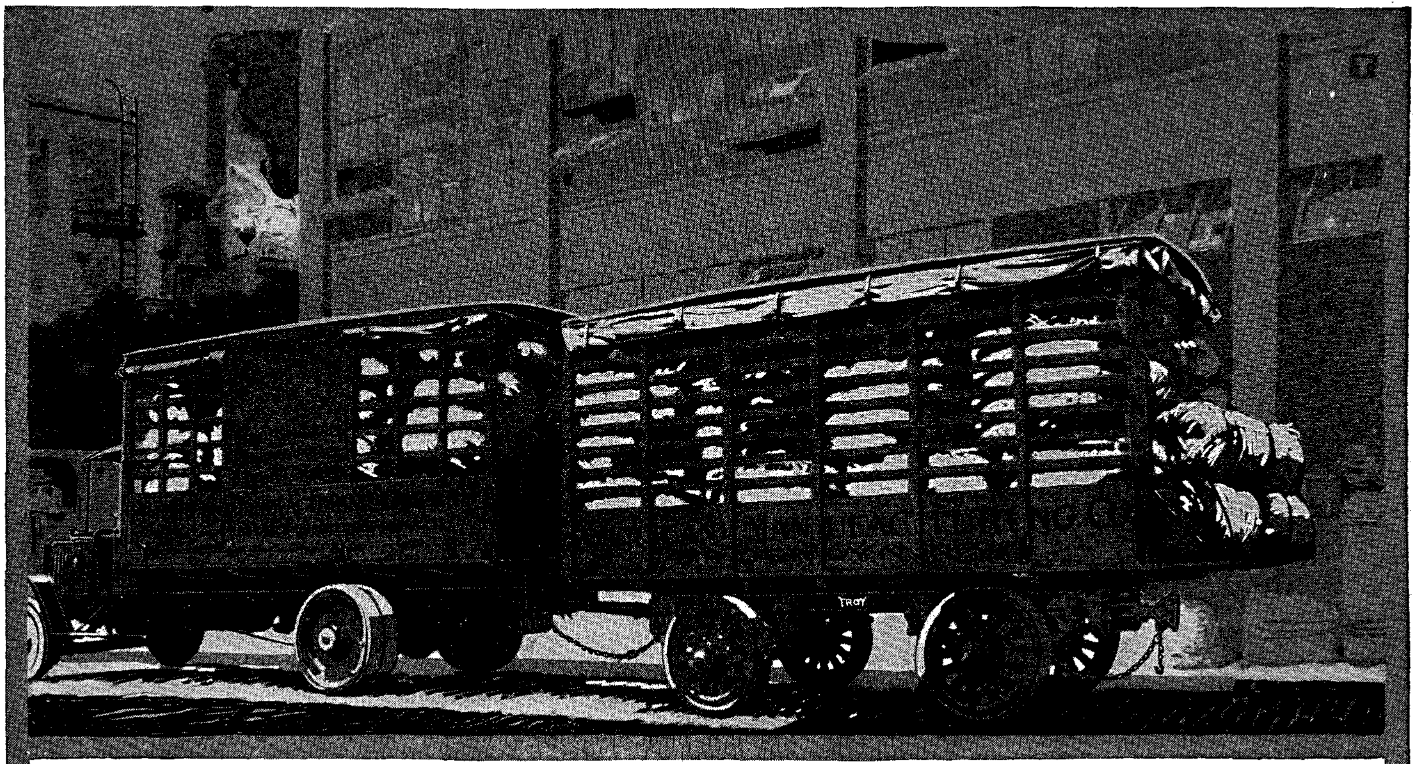

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there would be no further market for those hand-knit.

Sure enough, in 1589 a knitting-machine producing very good, tho coarse, hose was perfected, but, alas! for the crafty lover's wiles, it failed to win the royal favor—and financial support—necessary to make it a commercial success.

"My lord, I have too much love for my poor people who obtain their bread by knitting to give my money to forward an invention that will tend, by depriving them of employment, to lead to their ruin and thus make them beggars," half indignantly, half apologetically explained the Queen in answer to the plea for patronage presented by a kinsman of the inventor. "Had Mr. Lee made a machine that would make silk stockings I should have been somewhat justified in granting him a patent for the monopoly, which would have affected only a small number of my subjects, but to enjoy the exclusive privilege of making stockings for the whole of my subjects is too important to be granted to any individual."

So, while the ingenious Lee eventually carried his valuable invention to more appreciative France, knitting-needles still clicked on in England, and all in good time crossed the seas and clicked on in the colonies.

ALASKA AT $7,200,000 MAY PROVE UNCLE SAM'S BEST BARGAIN

UNCLE SAM picked up a bargain about half a century ago that may help to settle many "high-cost-of-living" problems developed by the big war. It is only within a comparatively short time that the possibilities of our northern Territory of Alaska have been considered as a serious factor in our lives, but recently a flour-mill has been established there, and it is now actually grinding Alaska wheat. It is estimated that there are 64,000,000 acres of land suitable for farming and grazing, and if it had not been for the demands made upon the soil by the war, they might have lain idle for years to come. For Alaska, while always regarded as rich in minerals, has never appealed as a tempting proposition to the general farmer.

Aside from her agricultural possibilities, Alaska is rich in coal deposits, and with the completion of the new Government railroad the United States should be assured against another fuel-famine in the near future. Here are a few of the possibilities of Uncle Sam's bargain as enumerated by the Los Angeles *Times*, and which are the result of a two months' tour of the far-north country by F. R. Feitshans, a mining engineer of Los Angeles, who predicts:

> The reindeer ranches of the Far North are destined to settle the meat question for the United States.
>
> The fisheries of the north coast waters will be able to furnish practically all the sea-food for the entire country within the next century.
>
> The gold, copper, and other valuable mines of Alaska have scarcely been scratched, and the next few years will see an Alaskan boom not now dreamed of by the most optimistic business men of the United States.

Of course fifty years ago little was known of Alaska by the people of the United States, who regarded it as a wild, barren country, and the little price tag of $7,200,000 which Russia had tied to it didn't then look much like a bargain-counter sale. In fact, President Andrew Johnson and Secretary of State Seward had a good bit of explaining to do, for the purchase was generally regarded by those who could not foresee the future of the country as an extravagant waste of public funds. Some idea of the wealth of our once lightly regarded "bargain" may be gained from the following article by the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*:

> To attempt to visualize the Alaska of the future is to indulge in dreams of empire, because Alaska is fashioned in a Titanic way. So vast are her mineral deposits that despite a yearly output of more than $32,000,000 it is permissible exaggeration to say that her mineral resources have not been touched. Her fisheries are yielding a return of $20,000,000 a year and her 64,000,000 acres of land capable of being turned to agricultural uses ought to support a rural population of at least 10,000,000.
>
> What will the development of this storehouse of wealth and natural beauty mean to the people of the United States? Mr. Meyer (Assistant Secretary of the Interior), just returned from an inspection of the railroad, outlined for me some of the things now being done there—things that are little known to the public generally. The opening up of the mineral deposits is not the greatest thing the Government is doing, he said, but the development of the soil promises in time to make Alaska the Mekka of advanced farming.
>
> "The impression has been altogether too prevalent that Alaska is a land of snow, icebergs, and polar bears," he said to me. "We are just beginning to realize what a wonderful storehouse it is, and that its climate is, in many respects, superior to that found in many portions of the United States. Vegetables of all kinds may be raised in abundance. Recently a farmer in Alaska announced that he had raised seventeen tons of potatoes per acre on his farm. At Fairbanks 900 tons of potatoes were produced during the summer of 1915, and last year the experimental farm of the Department of Agriculture tested fifteen different varieties. Much of the agricultural land is of volcanic ash, which is a proved advantage in the growing of potatoes. Beets, cabbages, carrots, and turnips are also raised. A farmer living at Haines made this report recently to the Government:
>
> "'I had about four acres under cultivation and I raised about 300 sacks of turnips, about 100 sacks of rutabagas, 150 sacks of potatoes, and about 100 pounds of cabbage. I also raised eight Hubbard squash that weighed twenty pounds each, all ripe, and I had ten pumpkins that weighed sixteen pounds each, that were also ripe. I would like to have some of your currants, gooseberries, and some grapes to try next year.'
>
> "Since writing that letter, Mr. McGuire (the farmer) has more than doubled his acreage, and it would be interesting to hear his opinion of the people who still persist in speaking of his country as the 'frozen North.'
>
> "Another industry that is fast becoming far-reaching is the raising of reindeer. From a small beginning in 1892 these herds have increased to more than 70,000, and reindeer meat is now being exported to the States and becoming an important part of our food-supply.
>
> "More men each year are taking their families to Alaska and locating homesteads, knowing that they can educate their children in Alaskan schools, feed them with Alaskan meat and vegetables, and pay their bills with Alaskan gold. There is a market for everything that can be grown, and the increased population brought by the railroad enlarges this market very considerably. It is estimated that there are 100,000 square miles suitable for farming and grazing alone. A scant 65,000 people are living there. There is room for more, and the Government encourages the taking up of homesteads by people in the States who wish to make Alaska their home."

"'The flame of the Yukon' burns for all," declared Mr. Feitshans upon his return from Alaska. "It is no longer the 'call of the wild' that lures adventurers to that great empire of wealth, and 'the law of the North' has become the law of a prosperous and civilized people. One of the richest sections, if indeed not the richest of United States territory, has hardly been touched."

Of the government railroad he says in the Los Angeles *Times:*

> While in the north I spent some time at Seward, the southern terminus from which the new government railroad is being built north to Fairbanks. This is the road authorized by President Wilson, and which has been in course of construction since 1914. It is a significant fact that this road was begun in the year that saw the beginning of the Great War. The bill authorized the construction of 1,000 miles of railroad, which, when finished, will have cost the Government something like $50,000,000. About half the line between Seward and Fairbanks is now finished, approximately $25,000,000 having already been spent on the project. The balance of the 1,000 miles will consist of feeder lines into the new country abutting on the railroad.
>
> The road is being worked in several sections, or divisions, about 5,000 men having been employed during the summer. While I was in the north instructions were received by the officials of the road from Secretary Lane to rush the construction from Seward to the Matanuska coal-fields, the Government having appropriated $4,000,000 for this purpose. The Matanuska coal-fields are the richest in the world, not excepting the rich mines in Virginia and Kentucky. They comprise ninety square miles of territory, bearing a fourteen-foot vein of the highest grade of coking coal—the only coal, excepting that of Virginia, that is fit for the use of our Navy. It is estimated that coal can be mined and transferred to San Francisco or Los Angeles at a cost of $4 a ton, and it should retail as low as $6 a ton, about $9 cheaper than the present price of coal in Los Angeles. In my opinion, this means the solution of the coal question, both for war and for domestic and industrial uses.
>
> I heard a great deal of talk about the Kennecott copper-mine, which last year

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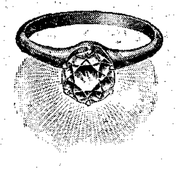

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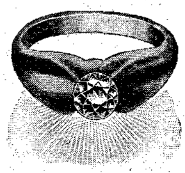

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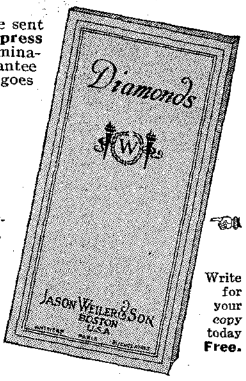

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> produced the biggest per cent. of the $34,000,000 output of Alaska's copper production. It is interesting to remember that last year's copper production doubled in value the entire production of gold for the year. When one considers that Alaska has produced in excess of $500,000,000 since it was purchased and that the whole Territory was bought for $7,200,000, one must admit that the purchase of that Territory was about the best bargain Uncle Sam ever made.
>
> I visited Juneau, too, and spent a pleasant evening with Governor Strong, whose general appearance and activities do not belie his name, for he is a splendid representative of both the hardihood and culture typical of Alaska. At Juneau are the two largest gold-mines in the world, these being the Alaska Juneau and the Alaska Gastineau, each plant handling about 8,000 tons of ore a day. The Juneau mines produced $62,000,000 worth of ore before the ocean broke through into the workings, ruining two-thirds of the property, the remaining third now being shut off from the rest of the property by a concrete dam.

The fisheries proved a great revelation to Mr. Feitshans, who says that the Alaskan waters between Ketchican and Seward are capable of producing as large a quantity of herring every year as was imported from Sweden before the war. Large fortunes are also being made in the salmon fisheries, of which labor reaps its share. Packers, who received from $3 to $4 a case before the war, are now being paid $9. The halibut industry he found also to be developing rapidly, and many cold-storage plants are being erected. Of the reindeer industry, which was another revelation, he says:

> Another surprize that was in store for me was the information I received concerning the caribou, or domesticated reindeer. For many years the Government has protected the native Indians and Eskimos in this business, and they have had complete control of the reindeer industry, but now the reservations are removed and the industry is open to all who care to invest their time and money in it. At present there are about 70,000 reindeer in Alaska, and I believe the raising of these animals will be a big factor in solving the meat question for this country. They multiply rapidly, about sixty per cent. of the females bearing twins every year, and there is a very low death-rate among the young. The meat is delicious—as good and as tender as beef—and their hides can be used for many purposes.
>
> With the completion of the new railroad any able-bodied, enterprising man will be able to get into the interior of this vast rich empire at little expense. Hundreds of prospectors are already laying plans for the summer of 1918, many of them having a great desire to work the Broad Pass section for copper and gold. That the other industries of which I have spoken will be entered into on a tremendous scale there can be little doubt.
>
> The climate, while severe at times, is not disagreeable as a rule. The warm Japanese current affects a great part of the coast-line, and the weather is seldom unpleasant. As for the interior, of course, it gets cold there, but it is a dry, invigorating cold, not so unpleasant as the climate of Chicago in the winter-time. People dress for the weather, and real suffering from "bad colds" in unknown. I never saw happier, more vibrant men and women, and certainly I never saw more healthy, rosy-cheeked children than I found in the interior of Alaska.

The Alaskan delegate to the House of Representatives is Charles August Sulzer, brother of former Governor Sulzer. He was born in New Jersey, but he has lived for fifteen years in Alaska on Prince of Wales Island. He was in business in Elizabeth, N. J., and first went to Alaska to look after some mining properties.

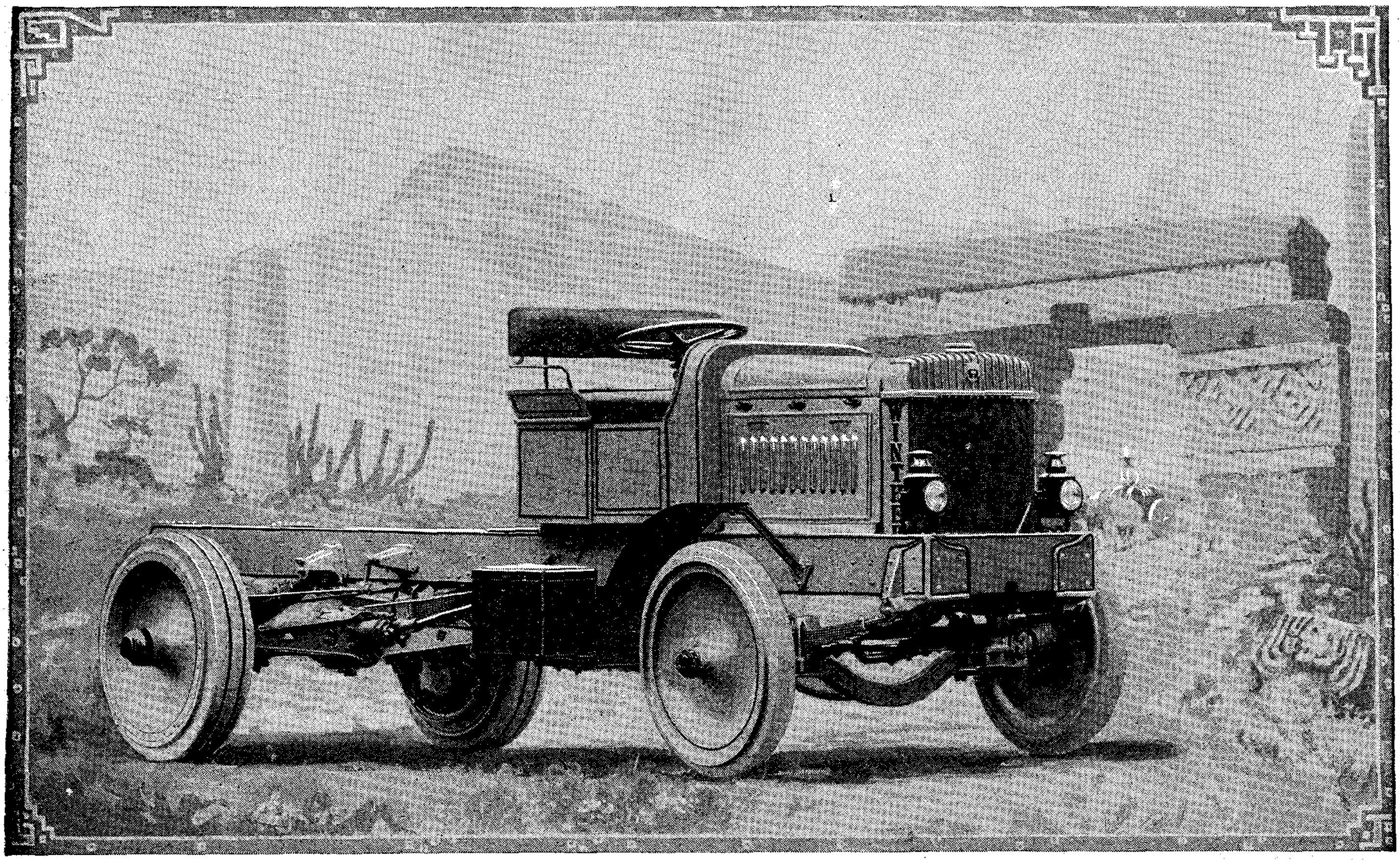
"If you have never been there you can not understand the irresistible fascination of that wonderland," he remarked to a Washington representative of the New York *Telegraph.* "It possest me from the time I arrived, and I have been there ever since."

Continuing, he said:

> Yes, I am vitally concerned in everything pertaining to Alaska. What I want to do in Congress is to advance the interests of the Territory in every possible way. I want Alaska understood. For there are two absurd ideas that generally prevail about that country. One is that it is a land of icebergs, snow-fields—the frozen land of the polar bear. That is true of only a portion of Alaska. There is a great part of it rich in agricultural lands and green with splendid forests. The other idea is that Alaska is an El Dorado, where a man has only to go and pick up or grab something belonging to the other fellow.
>
> Now the conditions of living and working in the Territory of Alaska are governed by the same general laws of life that obtain in any other land, and there is no reason, outside of fertile imaginations, why Alaska should be misunderstood.

One seldom thinks of tennis flannels and roses in connection with Alaska, but just get this picture of Mr. Sulzer's home there:

> "Flowers? You'll find them every place, even growing—a ring of yellow blossoms—around the base of a snow-capped peak. At my home in Sulzer we have the prettiest kind of a garden. The village is pretty, anyway, with fine trees of cedar, hemlock, all evergreens from a few inches to fifteen feet in diameter. I am sorry Mrs. Sulzer is not here to tell you about her flower-garden, which is her constant delight and pride. It is chiefly of perennials—the hardier flowers that come along every season with abundant bloom, poppies, foxglove, roses! The roses are unusually lovely and bloom from early in August until nearly Christmas-time. The only annual to which Mrs. Sulzer is addicted is the sweet peas. We always plant those and have a gorgeous display of them when they blossom."
>
> "Besides the garden, what do you do for recreation?"
>
> "Tennis. Both Mrs. Sulzer and I like it; we have a good court and play a great deal. Then, of course, the great sport is boating. There is not much choice," the gentleman from Alaska laughed, "and one comes to like the water after living there a little while—whether he was inclined to enjoy it or not. We do not swim. The water is too cold—and never gets quite warm enough on our beach for that. Besides, it is very deep there. But the boating, either in the little motor-boats or the rowboat, is delightful."



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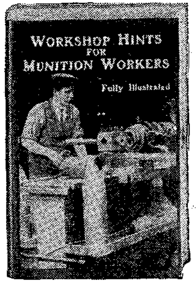

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RUSSIA AN EVER-SMOLDERING RACIAL VESUVIUS

THE Russia of the Czars with its serfs and its imperial rulers, its dungeons and its Siberia, its anarchists and its secret police, has been regarded by the outside world, particularly America, as a land of mystery and murder, scarcely touched by the softening hand of civilization. The war has drawn aside a corner of this curtain of mystery, but only to reveal a country of strife, of revolution, and counter-revolution, pogroms, and riots, until one pictures a land as wild and as lacking in the ordinary elements of law and humanity as primeval America when the red savage ruled the forests.

When one considers the varied peoples, now numbering 181,000,000, that had been brought under one absolute rule, after long years of conquest, the immensity of the country, whose area is estimated at 8,600,000 square miles, then the slow advance of civilization is not so strange. In an article in *The Mining and Scientific Press*, Horace V. Winchell, a well-known mining geologist of Minneapolis, tells many interesting facts gathered during a professional tour of the now stricken land. Of its population he says:

> There are wide discrepancies in language, physical type, customs, dress, and religion. The two main races in Russia proper are the Indo-Europeans in the southwest and the Finns in the northeast, the Finns being an offshoot from the Mongolian race. Russians or Slavs of Aryan or Indo-European descent amount to about 75 per cent. of the population of European Russia. They are members of the Greek Catholic Church, of which several sects exist, and they are divided into three stocks. The Great Russians, numbering about 52,000,000 in European Russia, live in territory from which they have driven the Finns, with which people they are somewhat mingled, and thus occupy northern and central Russia, including the northeastern part of the "Black Earth" region, and also territory in eastern and southeastern Russia from which they have driven the Tatars. Physically they are blond, blue-eyed, and vigorous, with broad shoulders and bull necks, often somewhat clumsy, and with a strong tendency to corpulency. Their character has been influenced not only by a long history of subjugation to feudal despotism, but also by the gloomy forests, the unresponsive soil, and the rigorous climate, and especially by the enforced inactivity of the long winters. In disposition they are melancholy and reserved, clinging obstinately to their traditions, and full of self-sacrificing devotion to Czar, Church, and feudal superior. They are easily disciplined, and so make excellent soldiers, but they have little power of independent thinking or of initiation. The normal Great Russian is thus the mainstay of political and economic inertia and reaction. Even the educated Russian gives apparently little response to the actual demands of living. He is more or less the victim of fancy or temperament, which sometimes lead to a despondent slackness, sometimes to emotional outbursts. Here we have the explanation of the want of organization, the disorder, and the waste of time which strikes the Western

visitor to Russia. This pessimistic outlook finds expression in the word which is forever on Russian lips—"*Nitchevo*," "it doesn't matter."

The White Russians number about 6,000,000, and probably derive their name from the white color of their clothing. They occupy the provinces of Minsk, Mohilev, Vilna, Vitebsk, and Grodno. They are the poorest and the least advanced of the three Russian stocks.

The Little Russians, numbering 20,000,000, are settled in the "Black Earth" district of Little Russia proper, and in the Ukraine, which includes the provinces of Kief, Poltava, Kharkof, and Chernigof. They have also spread into Galicia and northeastern Hungary, and have colonized in other directions. They are slender and dark, with the emotional southern temperament, and speak a dialect different from the other Russians.

The Cossacks are not a distinct stock, but are descended from the refugees and outlaws that occupied frontier districts between the settled and the nomadic tribes. They were afterward organized as a frontier militia and as a light cavalry. The Cossacks are found in the valley of the Don, in the Urals, and in Siberia.

About 8,000,000 Poles are found in western Russia. Other races included within this vast nation are the Letts, 1,400,000; the Lithuanians, 1,200,000; Germans, 2,000,000; Swedes, 370,000; Roumanians, constituting the bulk of the population in Bessarabia, 1,000,000; Bulgarians and Greeks, who are fairly numerous in southern Russia; Jews, 5,100,000, until recently not permitted to live in either Great Russia or East Russia, speaking a German dialect mixed with Hebrew, but also familiar with the Russian language; Mongolians, of whom there are said to be 9,000,000 in Russia proper, and many more in Siberia; 170,000 Kalmucks of Mongol blood, professing the religion of Lama; the Ural Mountain people, 5,400,000, consisting of eastern Finns, which includes the Ugrians, the Permiaks, the Syryenians, the Samoyeds, the Volga Finns, the Votyaks, and the western Finns, amounting in all to nearly 4,000,000, including the true Finns, the Esthonians, the Lapps, the Chudi, and the Livonians. There are also Mohammedan Turks, Tatars of various branches, Bashkirs, Kirghiz, and many others, including Georgians, Lesghians, Daghestanians, and more besides. It will thus be seen that, if in America we have a melting-pot of nations, in Russia there is a racial volcano from which eruptions may be expected for a long time to come.

Fully 80 per cent. of the population of Russia lives by agriculture, altho only about 26 per cent. of its area is under cultivation, and nearly 16 per cent. is devoted to gardens and pastures. Forests cover about 28 per cent., while 19 per cent. is totally barren. Manufacturing is yet of little importance as an industry because of the lack of capital and competent labor, and what manufacturing is done is limited to articles in common use in Russia and central Asia. In the cities on the Baltic there are manufacturing establishments producing cotton, metal wares, machinery, and chemicals. Finland produces paper, and in the steppe regions are flour-mills and beet-sugar factories.

Russian railroads cover 25,447 lineal

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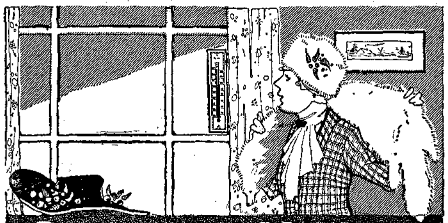

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miles, a system nearly as large as that of Germany, but the ratio of mileage to area is only about one mile of railroad to every 59 miles of territory, as compared with Germany's one mile for 5.8 and the United States' one mile for every 15.7 square miles.

Of the people of Russia, including Jews and nomads, the writer says:

They are divided into four classes: nobles, officials, clergy, and peasants, the latter including the laborers. The really sharp distinction, however, is that between the great mass of the people on one side and the hereditary and official nobility and the burgess class on the other. Alongside of the admirable achievements in all spheres of intellectual activity, we find also a great deal of merely outward imitation of occidental forms with a tendency to rest content with a veneer of Western culture and a stock of Western catch-words. Side by side with the unquenchable desire for scientific knowledge, which shuns no sacrifice and is constantly drawing new elements from the lower classes, there is only too often a total inability to put into practise and to make efficient use of what has been learned. Fancy and emotion are much more widely developed in the soul of the Russian than true energy and joy in creation. The upper classes are noted for their luxury and extravagance, and for their reckless gambling, their better side showing itself in their unlimited hospitality. The lower classes live in unspeakable poverty and destitution. Beggars are numerous and troublesome, especially in the vicinity of churches. At the present time conditions of living are most difficult. With the declining value of the Russian ruble, which is normally worth 51 cents, and which is now quoted at about 14 cents, with its actual purchasing-power still less, together with the extremely high prices asked for whatever small stocks of supplies still remain in the hands of the merchants, it is a wonder how the ordinary individual can support himself and his family. A pair of boots costs from 100 to 200 rubles, and can be obtained with difficulty even at such prices. Food of all kinds is scarce in the larger centers of population, and can be obtained only in limited quantity by means of bread-cards, sugar-cards, and the like.

A lemon or a small apple costs from one to two rubles. A Russian pound of strawberries, which is nine-tenths of a pound avoirdupois, costs from two to four rubles. These strawberries, by the way, are the finest I have ever eaten. I saw canteloupe selling at 40 rubles; cucumbers, of which the Russians are very fond, at one to two rubles each. No white bread was to be had in even the best hotels in Petrograd and Moscow for a number of weeks before my departure. The Russian black bread seemed to be composed of tar and cobblestones. I broke two teeth upon this locally esteemed Russian delicacy.

The procuring of a railroad-ticket is a matter of extreme difficulty, and it was not an unusual experience to wait two or three weeks, sending a man each day to stand in line at a total expense of perhaps 100 rubles, to find your space in the train occupied by soldiers who had taken possession and were going home for a vacation, or returning to the front, or deserters who had paid no fare whatever. It was even the experience of myself and wife to be obliged to stand up in the corridor outside of a first-class compartment all night long while nine soldiers occupied, free of charge,

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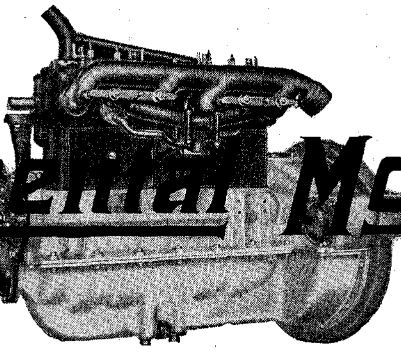


the space for which we had waited weeks and had paid full rates.

At the time that the writer left Russia the entire people, men and women, were mobilized for war, and from 15,000,000 to 18,000,000 men had been taken out of the industrial life of the country, and were being supported in idleness. The quantity of man-power that was rusting was appalling to the writer, who says:

> During the last three months of my sojourn in Russia I saw hundreds of thousands of soldiers, but not once during that time did I see a soldier drilling, altho I passed hundreds of barracks and drilling-grounds, nor was my heart gladdened once by the sight of a squad of these men working upon the roads or engaged in useful occupation. It is true that many of the idle soldiers find ways of earning money. They act as porters at railway-stations, asking ten times the normal fee, and perhaps absconding with the baggage entrusted to their care. They are the only purveyors of food and clothing when there is absolutely none to be had from the merchants. More than once we were able to buy from some soldier butter, bread, sugar, and other commodities when none could be had at the stores.
>
> I was informed of an instance in which a railway-bridge was washed away, the rails and ties remaining, and a boardwalk laid to permit the foot-passengers to cross. One lady engaged two soldiers to carry her baggage across. They agreed upon a price of ten rubles. Upon reaching the middle of the stream the soldiers informed the lady that if she did not immediately pay them 100 rubles they would throw the baggage in the river. She finally compromised by paying them 65 rubles, all the money on her person, and got her baggage across.

But it was not alone the soldiers and the common people of the country who were given to the methods of highwaymen; government employees were past masters in the science of grafting. Says the writer:

> The managers of the public utilities are government officials; yet it was the universal practise for the telegraph companies to exact three times the regular rate for a telegram, saying that there was great congestion and that a telegram must be rated as "urgent" in order to receive attention. After accepting triple payment these government officials would perhaps put a postage-stamp upon the telegram, or would pay no further attention to it whatever. Occasionally, telegrams from Petrograd to the Caucasus would come through in ten days. Occasionally they arrived after three weeks, and frequently not at all.
>
> Likewise with the railway officials. I paid several hundred rubles to have my baggage transported by railway from Petrograd to the Caucasus. On arriving at the Don River, where a bridge was out, I found thousands of soldiers fighting for a chance to cross upon the small steamers, and there was no possibility of getting my baggage across unless I took it myself. I was told that the bridge might not be repaired for a month, but that the baggage would eventually be forwarded. Having heard so many tales of the loss of baggage, I took my trunks from the possession of the railway company on the west side of the river Don, and at an expense of 300 rubles and after much labor, I got it across the river and presented it to the officials of the same railway on the eastern side of the river. These officials informed me that having once taken my baggage from the custody of the railway, it was again necessary to pay several hundred rubles to get it carried to its destination.
>
> I could relate many instances of governmental graft that came within my own experience or that of my friends. Every merchant who has succeeded during the last three years in getting merchandise ordered for the Government or for private consumption from Archangel or Vladivostok to Petrograd will tell of innumerable instances in which he has been obliged to pay extortionate graft to the railway officials before he could get a car in which to forward his freight.

In summing up the Russian situation from his view of conditions at the time of his visit, Mr. Winchell writes:

> To the business man I would say:
>
> "Keep your eyes on Russia, but your money out of it for the next few years."
>
> To the younger men, students of business and of engineering:
>
> "Study the language of Russia, become familiar with its history, its geography, its people. The time is near when such knowledge will be valuable and will command high wages and will offer rich rewards in the opportunity to take an active part in the development of a great nation."

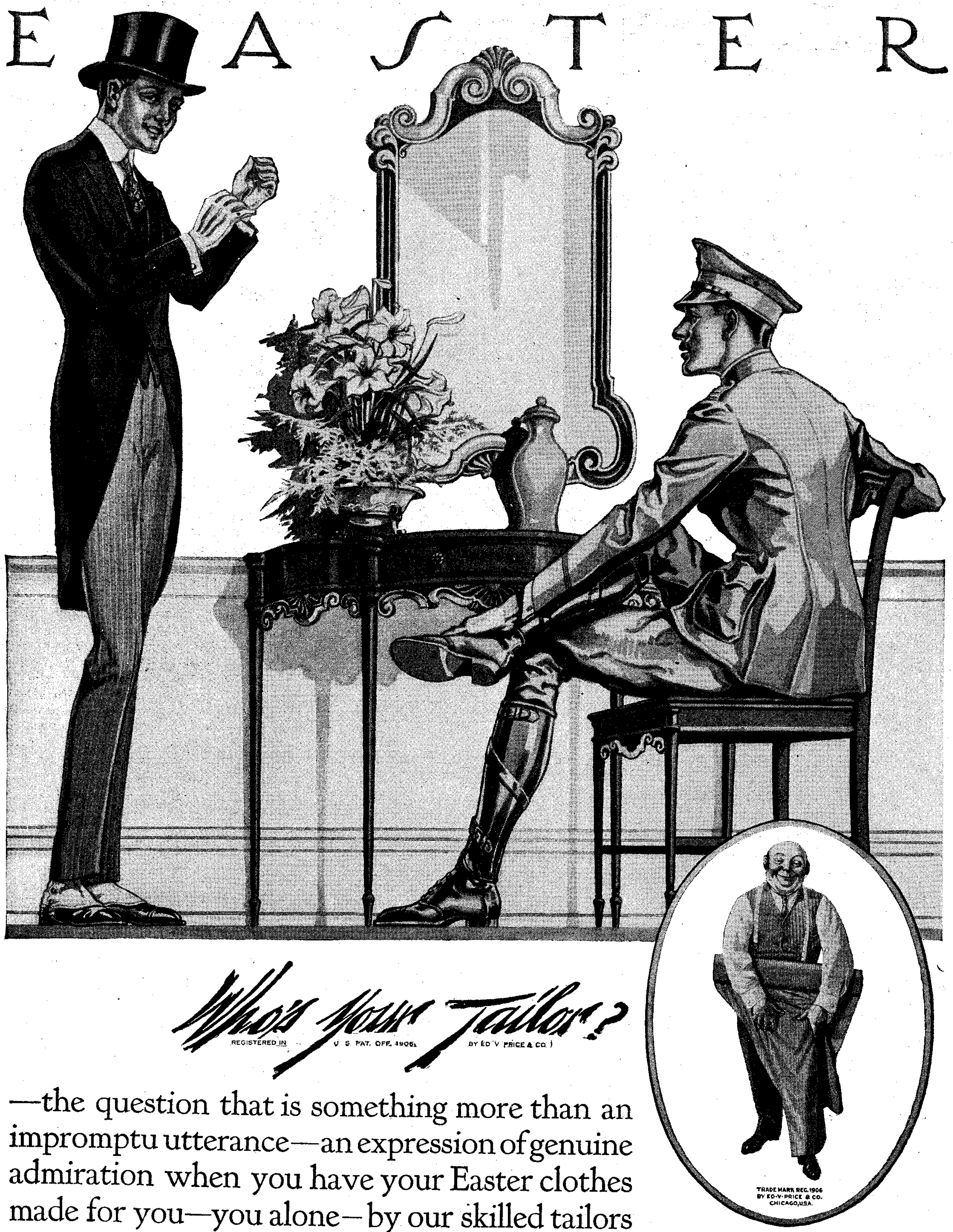
LETTERS FROM THE BOYS AT THE FRONT TELL THRILLING TALES

Adventures on land and sea experienced by our boys now at the front are told in letters to the folks at home, and in their unaffected coloring they draw vivid pictures of life on transport and in trench. Richard Kenelm Johnson, son of the Superintendent of the Indiana State School for the Deaf, who is with the Lille Base Hospital unit in France, tells an interesting story of his trip over which is printed in the Indianapolis *Star*. He says he has done so many things, and so many things have been done to him, that in his mind the beginning of these things must have dated back to Confucius. Altho none of the men knew the port for which they were headed, he says:

> Everybody "has it straight" as to destination, and it would seem that we shall land at every corner of the globe if the "subs" do not prevent it. You can not imagine how the poor old European map has suffered distortion at the mouths of some. We do not know where we are—but we're on our way, happy and ready for whatever the Fates, sisters three, may have in store for us!
>
> Many little scares were presented from time to time as you may well imagine—some of trifling sort, others of more serious nature, all caused by this, that, or the other thing. One of the trifling and laughable sort occurred a night or two ago and serves to show that a quiet sleep is not always possible. The boys had all retired, everybody was asleep, and everything was still, when suddenly —— jumped up out of his sleep and excitedly shouted:
>
> "Where are all of the men?"
>
> Consternation prevailed! One of the boys asked:
>
> "What men?" and —— with eyes in fine frenzy rolling, shouted back:
>
> "Why, all the men that were on the boat at first?"
>
> When quieted down, he was informed that all were still here (no pun intended), that none had walked back home over the waters. The nocturnal equine simply can not be distanced!

There is a break here in the letter which the writer continues after landing safely and entraining for "Somewhere in France." He is thoroughly enjoying his new experiences, for he writes:

> If you only knew just how good is my lot you wouldn't worry. Being here and knowing all about the actual conditions, I can advise you that worry is absolutely needless. In fact, I am enjoying this and taking it as an educating and broadening feature in my life. I am having so many experiences that I am bewildered as to where to begin. When I say that I am actually enjoying this, believe me.
>
> France was indeed a wonderful country. I say "was," because now it is a mourning nation. This gaunt fact was forced upon me the moment I landed. Here every available man—even boy—is a soldier. And the absence of man in civil walks of life makes itself distinctly felt. The French people, I can see, were entirely given over to the brighter side of life—by that I mean they were a pleasure-loving people. And now, the austere and somber life they are forced to live reminds me of some hideous mask, some distorted melodrama. But I guess that all I or any one can truthfully say of them must stand as a high tribute to the patriotic and ever-zealous French, who, to my notion, have borne the brunt of the war. I wish that more of us Americans could learn our lessons over here—for it is lessons that we learn. The American people are a wonderful people, but still there is much to be learned by us. Even the French manners are astonishing; while elaborate, they are yet tinged with a certain amount of human thoughtfulness that somehow causes us to appear a little brusk, thoughtless, and selfish.
>
> I am much taken up with the country for its beauty. At this place, the town in which we are located, there is an air of elegance with its palatial buildings and beauty of environment. It is a large summering place, I believe, well known to tourists, and must have been gay before the war. Now I feel as some specter, I imagine, would feel in haunting deserted halls. I keep feeling that to-morrow everything will open up and that the gay, light-hearted people will return; but then comes the sad dawning that these are war-times.
>
> The use of "war-bread" is universal and compulsory in France. It seems similar to our rye bread and is very good, altho made up of almost everything, including potatoes. Sweetstuffs are very scarce, and candy, such as it is, is to be had only at almost prohibitive prices.
>
> I have just come from the little café where I get my evening cup of chocolate. I say to the madame, "*Donnez-moi une tasse de chocolat*"; so you see I am beginning to learn a little French, which is really necessary over here. The chocolate served is wonderful. The unit serves the same good mess as back in the States, but occasionally I go out and get a "feast," usually broiled beefsteak, egg omelet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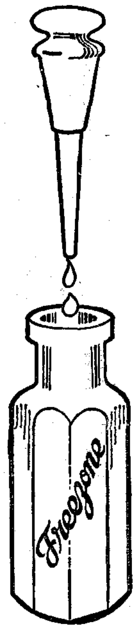

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The French money is quite impossible. In exchange for an American quarter you get seemingly a couple of pocketfuls of their copper coin, which gives you the giddy sensation of being quite rich with but a nickel in your jeans.

The customs here are quite odd and often the reverse of those in America. I generally display my "Americanness" by keeping to the sidewalks, while the natives seem to all walk in the streets. As I have said, the French show appalling politeness—and I may profit in this respect.

I broke my watch on the boat and when we landed I sought a jewelry store to have it repaired. I could not make them understand, and, through some "fluke," broke out, speaking my little bit of German which they did understand. Afterward, I wondered why they had not shot my head off.

When landing from the boat I was hailed by a young man loitering on the wharf who asked if I were "Dick Johnson, of Indianapolis." It seems we had worked together in the post-office during a holiday-season rush some two or three years ago, and he was on special detail at the "port of entry" for some time.

The real surprize came to me yesterday. You see, I had "come over" well armored and expecting to take all things for granted and to be surprized at nothing, but seeing a "Cadillac" exactly like ours was too much for me and it fairly took me off my feet. The squeak of its brakes was as music to my ears.

Looping-the-loop far above the Apennines on the wings of a gale in a wild flight from the Adriatic to the Tyrrhenian Sea should furnish thrill enough to satisfy even the most daring young aviator. This was the experience of an American lad as told by Kenneth Gaston Collins, a student in the flying-school in Foggia. In a letter to his sister in New York, which the New York *Evening Sun* prints, Collins writes:

On Wednesday, November 7, I was finally released by my instructor to start solo work. The first thing that you have to do is what they call *linea retta*, or straight-line hops. It consists in getting off the ground, flying a few hundred yards in a straight line and coming down again. On your first trip alone they will not let you go except on a perfectly calm day, and as there were nine men ahead of me on the list, and darn little decent weather, it was seven days before I was able to make my hops. All that time I did absolutely nothing but watch the other solo men gaining on me every flying day. Finally, when I had successfully accomplished three hops, I went over to the solo line to start my real flying with a tour of the camp, or *giro campo*, as they call it. Just as I was ready for my turn it started to rain and we had to stop flying. That was last Wednesday, and there hasn't been a flying day since, except for the second *breve* men, so my future as a solo flier is still unknown.

I got a pass last night before supper-time and I didn't get back to the barracks until bedtime, owing to a special dinner-party given by one of our bunch to his creditors. He had to borrow money from three of us, and yesterday we got our October pay ($100 for the first time), so he gave a little party for us. We had it in the regular dining-room after the usual mess was over, and it was a darn good meal, including a nice turkey, caramel custard, and four quarts of champagne for the four of us, besides other good things. It is a special like that once in a while that keeps us alive. November 1 was Hubbell's birthday, so we had a big turkey party; then another, also with eight fellows, that was quite successful, including grand opera sung by several Italian soldiers, who, like most Italians, have fine voices. Those occasional parties are certainly a relief from the regular menu of macaroni and beef twice a day. I had to laugh when you sent me that advertisement of ——'s spaghetti, for altho some of the answers were quite good, we have all sworn that if any one says spaghetti to us when we get back we will kill him on the spot.

Coming to the runaway flight of the young airman, Collins writes:

The most exciting thing that has happened here occurred last Saturday. A boy named Harris, a beginner in flying, who has the bed next to mine (by the way, I am sending you a group picture of the crowd, with all their signatures, so when I speak of any one you can see what he looks like), went up in an altitude flight of 3,000 meters (about 9,000 feet) and lost his bearings above the clouds. He didn't come back and every one began to get worried. Finally they sent two of the instructors out to look for him, but without result, and they nearly smashed up landing, owing to a gale that had come up.

Finally, about noon, they received a telegram saying that he had landed near Naples, away over on the other side of Italy. He got back here late Sunday night on the train and had some story to tell.

He had been caught in a strong wind up high, and having lost his location and being unable to see the camp on account of low clouds had been carried 100 kilometers away in an hour and ten minutes. He finally came down through the clouds to land wherever he could and found himself in the mountains. He was caught by the whirling currents around the peaks, missed one of the summits by a couple of hundred feet, and being nearly dazed from cold was spun around and, according to peasants that saw him land, whirled over and over—tho he doesn't know what really happened to him except that there was oil all over his top plane.

He finally struck still air a few hundred feet from the ground, straightened out, and made a good landing in a plowed field without even breaking a wire. He was surrounded at once by farmers and women, and as he couldn't explain himself they thought he was an Austrian.

The Mayor of the town, the Governor of the province, the commander of the flying-school at Capua, and finally the colonel in command of southern Italy, all visited the scene and had to have it all explained while Harris showed the machine. Luckily a man in Rupa, near there, had spent twelve years in New York, and he acted as interpreter. Harris spent the night in the mayor's house and came back in the train next day. It was a flight which would have tested the nerve of an ace.

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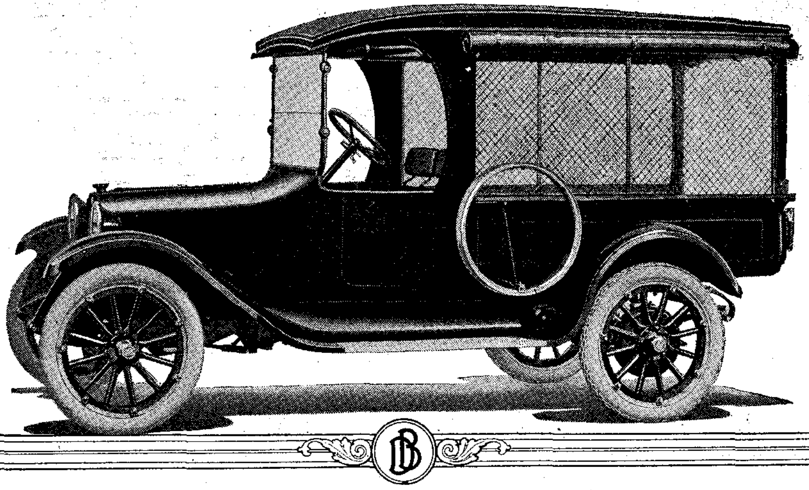

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

By His Letters.—"Where's your uncle, Tommy?"

"In France."

"What is he doing?"

"I think he has charge of the war."—*Omaha News.*

All Bets Off.—MISS ELDER—"I'll bet you a hundred that I'll never marry."

MR. EASY—"I'll take you."

MISS ELDER (rapturously)—"Will you, really? Then I won't bet, after all."—*Boston Transcript.*

Getting His Number.—EDITH—"Dick, dear, your office is in State Street, isn't it?"

DICKEY—"Yes, why?"

EDITH—"That's what I told papa. He made such a funny mistake about you yesterday. He said he'd been looking you up in Bradstreet."—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

Unintentional Hooverite. — WIFE (returned from overnight visit)—"Did you get yourself a good dinner last evening, dear?"

HUB—"Yes, there was a bit of steak in the ice-box and I cooked it with a few onions I found in the cellar."

WIFE—"Onions? Jack, you've eaten my bulbs."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Most Used "Blade."—TEACHER (at object-lesson)—"So now, children, you know how a knife is made. I want you, Marjorie, to tell me which is the most important part of a knife."

MARJORIE—"Er—er—er—"

TEACHER—"Well, I'll help you. What part of his knife does your father use the most?"

MARJORIE—"The corkscrew."—*Pearson's.*

Fish-Yarn Season Opens.—"We've got a couple of invitations to go fishing in early season. Thanks. But we toil, and, toiling, we may not fish.

"We did go fishing once, but the boss found it out, and—

"Why fish? We can stay right at home and read about fish and write about fish, and down in the market we can buy fish, and at night we can dream that we're sitting on a log with a freckle-faced kid hooking sunnies, and—

"Thanks for the invitation, but—say, why do you make us weep?"—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

An Awful Retribution.—"Henry," said his father-in-law, as he called his daughter's spouse into the library and locked the door, "you have lived with me now for over two years."

"Yes, father."

"In all that time I haven't asked you a penny for board."

"No, sir." (Wonderingly.)

"In all your little family quarrels I have always taken your part."

"Always, sir."

"I have even paid some of your bills."

"A good many, father."

"Then the small favor I am about to ask of you will no doubt be granted?"

"Most certainly, sir."

"Thanks. Then I want you to tell your mother-in-law that those tickets for the supper-club dance which she picked up in my room this morning must have accidentally fallen out of your pocket, and we'll call it square!"—*Tit-Bits.*

A Choice in Whiskers.—We will say this for the Czar and the Grand Duke, they had better-looking whiskers than the Bolsheviki.—*Columbia Record.*

No Singed Germs Desired.—YOUNG MISTRESS—"Your master thinks cook ought to boil our drinking-water. Tell her to start to-day."

MAID—"Yes'm."

YOUNG MISTRESS—"And tell her to be sure not to burn it."—*London Opinion.*

Another War-Time Revolution.—Perhaps the most startling of all war-time revolutions is the suddenly acquired prominence of the bridegroom, who threatens to displace the bride as the center of attraction when the wedding guests assemble.—*Chicago Daily News.*

His Father's Motto.—SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER—"Now, Jimmy, I want you to memorize to-day's motto, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.'"

JIMMY—"Yes'm, but I know it now. My father says he has always used that as his motto in his business."

TEACHER—"Oh, how noble of him! And what is his business?"

JIMMY—"He's a prize-fighter, ma'am."—*Life.*

Pretty Soft Job.—At the lunch hour we heard this conversation between the office-boy and his evidently unattached friend:

"Gee, how long you been workin' here?"

"Ten days already."

"Good job?"

"Swell."

"When do you hafter get to work?"

"Any time I want to."

"Aw, go-wan! Whatcha tryin' to do, kid me?"

"Nope. I c'n go to work any time I feel like it, just so I ain't no later than seven o'clock."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Knowledge Going to Waste.—A man who was traveling in the mountains stopt at a cabin and asked for a drink of water. An old woman brought it out to him, and after drinking he had quite a talk with her, telling her great stories about some of the wonders he had seen in the outside world. Finally, when he stopt to take breath, the old woman took her pipe out of her mouth and said:

"Stranger, if I knowed as much as you do I'd go som'ere and start a little grocery."—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

A Real Sherlock.—The creator of *Sherlock Holmes* tells an amusing story against himself.

During a lecture-tour through the United States he arrived one day in Boston, and was considerably astonished when a cabman accosted him and addrest him by name.

"How did you know who I was?" said Sir Conan Doyle, much interested, and not a little flattered by the recognition.

"If you'll excuse my saying so," said the cabman, "the lapels of your coat look as if they had been grabbed by New York reporters, your hair looks as if it had been cut in Philadelphia, your hat looks as if you had had to stand your ground in Chicago, and your right shoe has evident Buffalo mud under the instep, and—and—"

"And what?" queried Sir Arthur.

"Well," replied the cabman, "I saw 'Conan Doyle' in big white letters on your trunk!"—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

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CURRENT EVENTS

THE WAR

OPERATIONS IN AMERICA

February 20.—Secretary Baker announces that the American aviation program calling for 20,000 airplanes is practically six months ahead of the schedule, and that the first of the big fleet is now on its way to France.

February 22. — Washington dispatches state that a complete economic agreement between the United States and Norway has been reached to which the Allied nations also agree. The terms have not yet been made public.

In a letter to Food Administrator Hoover Director-General McAdoo states that he will guarantee the necessary transportation if Mr. Hoover will give him the location of food-supplies and the ports to which he wishes them moved. He also assures the country that so far as transportation is concerned there is no danger of a famine.

The American General Staff in Washington displays little interest in the German advance into Russia, being convinced that Russia no longer is a military factor, and that the situation at present has little bearing upon the other battle-fronts.

February 23.—Alleging that the German-American Alliance, with a membership of 3,000,000, receives the funds for its support from disloyal sources, Gustavus Ohlinger, a Toledo attorney, denounces the organization to a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee as fomenting opposition to the policies and institutions of the United States.

Civilian Flying Instructor Guy H. Reagle, of Chicago, and Cadets Robert Gray, Jr., of New York, and James H. Webb, of Rome, Ga., are killed when the airplanes in which they are flying at Park Field, near Memphis, Tenn., are in collision. The War Department notifies Representative Fairchild, of New York, of the death of his son, Cadet Franklin C. Fairchild, in an airplane accident at Everman Aviation Field No. 2, near Fort Worth, Texas. Horace Higginbotham, a Cadet Naval aviator at Hicks Field, also near Fort Worth, is killed when his airplane falls 1,000 feet.

February 24.—Capt. David A. Henkes, of the 16th Infantry, U. S. A., charged with disloyalty, is brought back from his command in France, tried by court martial, and sentenced to twenty-five years at hard labor in the United States Disciplinary Barracks, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

The first annual report of the War-Trade Board shows a material drop of from 65 to 85 per cent. in the exports of foodstuffs by neutral nations to Germany, and a notable increase in the shipping facilities for supplying our allies with food and munitions of war.

February 25.—President Wilson selects Bernard M. Baruch to be the chairman of the War-Industries Board.

Eugene Schwerdt, a German exporter, of New York City, is arrested and interned as a leader in a plot to obtain wool for Germany from British possessions.

AMERICA AT THE FRONT

February 20.—Dispatches from the American Army in France announce that the Germans were driven back in a raid on the American lines. One private was killed. Enemy airplanes fly over the entire position.

February 22. — Washington states that General Pershing announces four deaths, one of which was due to gunshot wounds.

Dispatches from the American Army in France announce a patrol fight in which

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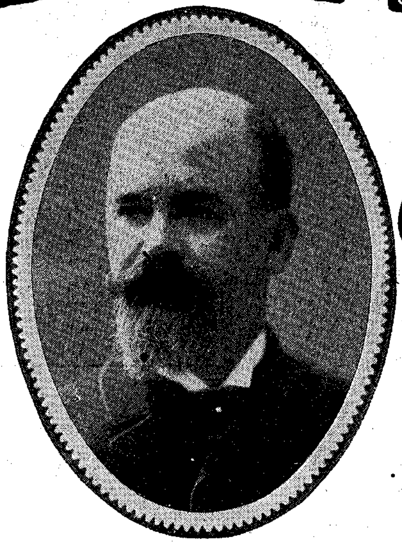

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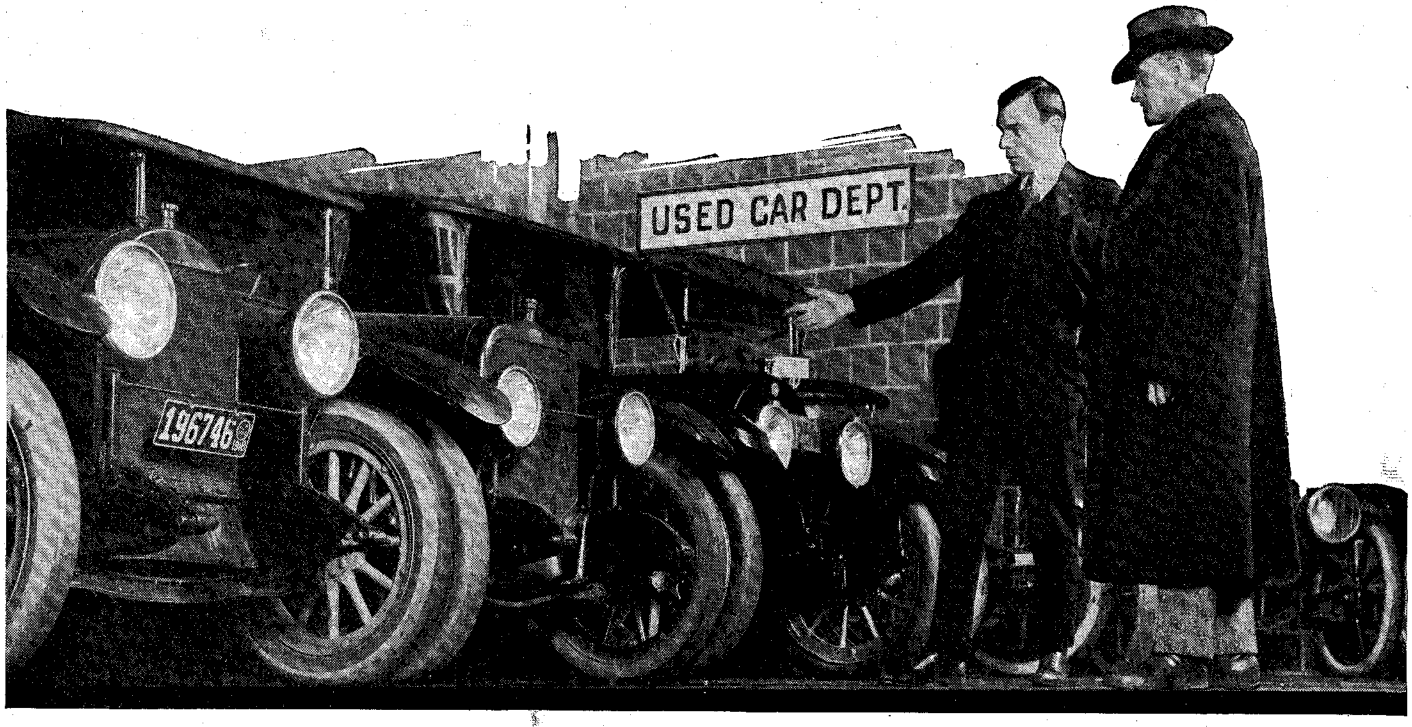

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Americans kill one German and capture another. The dispatch is the first intimation that new American units have entered the line.

February 23.—General Pershing reports to the War Department three Americans killed in action, five severely and eight slightly wounded.

February 24.—An Associated Press dispatch from the American Army in France announces a heavy bombardment on various points within the American lines northwest of Toul. The American guns retaliated, sweeping the enemy lines and silencing the German guns. American patrols are working freely without interference.

February 26.—An Associated Press dispatch from the American Army in France states that three American soldiers were killed and nine badly "gassed" in two attacks by the enemy on the American positions in the Toul sector. The American artillery continues effective work, shelling the rear of the enemy positions, where marked movements of men and material have been in progress. Details of the raid of American and French troops in the Chemin des Dames sector tell of hand-to-hand fighting in a German dugout where the entire enemy party was captured. The Americans chased the Germans out of other shelters and pursued them beyond the objectives, their enthusiasm causing some criticism.

THE BRITISH AND FRENCH FRONTS

February 20.—A dispatch from Paris states that French forces enter the German lines over a large front in Lorraine and capture 400 prisoners. An attack in the Argonne is repulsed with appreciable losses to the enemy. Marked artillery fighting is reported in the Vosges, near La Fave. General Pershing's men are believed to have cooperated in the movement.

London reports an enemy attack on the British front east of Armentières successfully repulsed. The enemy guns are reported especially busy near St. Quentin and southwest of La Bassée. The French repulse attacks in Quincy Wood northwest of Courcy and near Vauquois. Heavy firing is reported in the Champagne, where the American infantry recently played a part in the French advance. British naval airmen continue active in Belgium. French airplanes bring down four German planes, a fifth is destroyed by anti-aircraft guns, and three other enemy machines, seriously damaged, fall within the German lines.

February 21.—French night reports to London state that the artillery action in France on the entire Western front continues spirited. In their drive of the previous day the French report taking 525 prisoners, including eleven officers.

February 22.—A London dispatch announces increased artillery activity on both sides along the entire battlefront in France.

February 23.—London dispatches report pronounced artillery action and many raids on the Western front. A German attack on Hill 70 is repulsed, and the British take a few prisoners north of Poelcapelle. The French make successful raids on the German positions north of the Ailette River and in the Champagne. Violent artillery duels are reported northwest of Bezonvaux and in upper Alsace.

February 24.—London states that reports from Berlin announce increased activity on the fronts in France and Flanders with the French and British taking the initiative. Paris reports artillery action in the region of Chambrettes, Aprémont Forest, and at several points in the Vosges and upper Alsace. The British statement mentions only a small raid by the Germans near Broederinde, which was repulsed.

February 25.—London reports trench and mortar artillery duels in the Champagne. A German raid is repulsed without loss, according to the French reports, altho Berlin declares that prisoners and guns are taken.

February 26.—Advices to London from the French front state that artillery action on both sides continues. General Haig reports only a small raid by the Germans south of the Arras-Cambrai road. It is repulsed with rifles.

THE ITALIAN FRONT

February 22.—A British official communication announces English airplane activity in Italy and several successful bombing raids. Fifty-eight enemy planes have been destroyed since the arrival of the British forces, with a loss of only eight British machines.

February 24.—An official announcement from Rome states that a concentrated fire of enemy and Allied artillery is reported at points east of the Brenta. A Berlin dispatch announcing an attack at Col Caprile states that the enemy was repulsed.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA

February 20.—A London dispatch announces that the British Government has instructed its agent at Kief to make the declaration that Great Britain will not recognize any peace in the East which involves Poland without a previous consultation with Poland.

An official communication issued in Berlin states that the advance of the German troops eastward into Russia continues, Werder having been passed through and Esthonia entered. Feeble resistance is reported. Between Dvinsk and Lutsk an advance on wide sectors is made. Prisoners to the number of 2,500 and several hundred guns are reported captured with a large amount of rolling-stock. The Germans are moving on Rovno.

Stockholm dispatches report serious outbreaks against Jews in various parts of Russia and pogroms are said to have occurred at Lubin, Rashkoff, Tsherkoni, Tiraspol, and Kornin.

London reports that the status of the peace agreement between the Bolshevik Government and Germany and Austria is a matter of grave speculation. General Hoffman, German military representative at the Brest-Litovsk conference, demands a written authentication of the wireless peace message of the Russians sent to Berlin on the 19th instant. Lenine and Trotzky are said to have signed the document, which is on its way to Berlin.

February 21.—A Petrograd dispatch states that the decision of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates to accept the German peace was reached by a majority of only one vote. Amsterdam dispatches announce that the Austro-German press express the belief that Foreign Minister Trotzky may have something in reserve, and that his surrender is insincere.

February 21.—A dispatch to the London *Express* from its Petrograd correspondent states that forty-five German warships were approaching Reval on February 20, and that troops have been landed. London dispatches announce that German troops are advancing on a front extending from the shores of Esthonia to the southern border of Volhynia. Minsk, the most eastern point attained, has been entered, and in the south the fortress of Rovno has been taken. The Germans are said to have captured 9,125 prisoners, 1,353 cannon—not counting machine guns—5,000 motor-cars, 1,000 railroad-cars, many of them loaded with grain, and

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Foot=Ease to Be Added to Equipment of Hospital Corps at Fort Wayne.

Under the above heading the Detroit *Free Press*, among other things, says: "The theory is that soldiers whose feet are in good condition can walk further and faster than soldiers who have corns and bunions incased in rawhide."

The Plattsburg Camp Manual advises men in training to shake Foot=Ease in their shoes each morning.

One war relief committee reports, of all the things sent out in their Comfort Bags or "Kits," Allen's Foot=Ease received the most praise from the soldiers and men of the navy. It is used by American, French and British troops, because it takes the Friction from the Shoe and freshens the feet. There is no foot comforter equal to Allen's Foot=Ease, the antiseptic, healing powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath, the standard remedy for over 25 years for hot, tired, aching, perspiring, smarting, swollen, tender feet, corns, bunions, blisters or callouses.

Why not order a dozen or more 25c. boxes to-day from your Druggist or Department store to mail to your friends in training camps and in the army and navy. *Advertisement.*

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Burpee's Sweet Peas

SIX STANDARD SPENCERS

For 25c we will mail one packet each of the following:

Cherub, rich creamy rose
Decorator, rosy terracotta
Hercules, soft rose pink self
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Orchid, beautiful orchid color.

"The Burpee Leaflet on Sweet Pea Culture" with each collection. If purchased separately the above would cost 65c.

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The leading American Seed Catalog

216 pages with 103 colored illustrations. It is mailed free to those who write for it. A post card will do. Write for your copy today and mention this paper.

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The editor of *Landscape Architecture* has made plans of various groups, some of which may fit your grounds. An artist has drawn them in elevation and also made sketches showing how to plant and get the most out of your place. Send for free copy of "Home Landscapes."

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If you follow the instructions in our Garden Book your garden is almost sure to be a perfect success, while if cared for in a haphazard way the result is likely to be a failure.

256 pages; four full-page color plates and four full-page duotone plates; also hundreds of photographic illustrations.

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DREER'S EXCELSIOR BEET
Rich blood red and fully as early as any of the turnip shape beet, besides retaining its tenderness and exquisite quality the entire season.
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airplanes and war-materials officially stated to be of "incalculable" value.

February 22.—Petrograd dispatches announce that the demoralization of the Russian Army is so complete that little or no resistance is being made to the German advance on the city, despite appeals to the people. In the Navy there is no discipline and the men have decided that they will not fight longer. The advancing German Army is said to consist of only 25,000 men and is moving at its leisure, collecting vast stores of arms, munitions, and food as it passes through the country.

February 23.—London reports that the German invasion of Russia is continuing leisurely without encountering any resistance. The vanguard reaches Walk, in Livonia, 90 miles northeast of Riga. The number of prisoners taken is stated as two generals, 12 colonels, 433 other officers, and 8,770 men.

The Bolshevik headquarters in Petrograd receives a wireless message signed by General Hoffman stating that the German answer to the Russian acceptance of the Teuton peace terms had been handed to the Russian courier. The message gave no intimation of the contents, but a delayed Petrograd dispatch states that the German demands have been widened, and in effect require the withdrawal of Bolshevik troops from Finland, Poland, and the Ukraine, an abstention from interference in the internal affairs of these territories, the payment of an indemnity, the prolongation of the commercial treaty for thirty years, and the Germans to occupy Petrograd as a guaranty of the fulfilment of all conditions of the treaty.

February 24.—A dispatch from London states that the Bolshevik leaders have accepted the German peace conditions, which include the relinquishment of all claim to 160,000 square miles of Russian territory, the payment of $1,500,000,000 indemnity, and the occupation of Petrograd by the Germans. In a statement issued before this announcement Premier Lenine declared that the Russian Army was demoralized and refused to fight.

A wireless dispatch from Berlin to the British Admiralty states that notwithstanding the fact that the Russians are offering resistance at some points the Germans continue to advance and are approaching Reval on the Gulf of Finland, capturing about 2,000 prisoners on the way. The invaders are said to have been everywhere greeted with joy by the population. German and Austrian war-prisoners, numbering 1,600, were liberated at Walk. German troops have entered Iskorost, 115 miles northeast of Rovno, which was captured on February 21. The Germans are now reported as within 100 miles of Kief.

A delayed dispatch from Petrograd states that the city is under martial law.

February 25.—A dispatch from Harbin, Manchuria, states that the Japanese intend to take early action in Siberia, and there are evidences that they have long been preparing to carry out this move.

A dispatch from Zurich states that the Bolsheviki have ordered the trial of the Grand Duke Nicholas for high treason.

A London dispatch states that the Germans have captured Reval and Pskov, an important railroad junction 160 miles from Petrograd. At the present rate of advance it is estimated that the Germans should reach Petrograd within a week.

February 26.—An official proclamation issued by the Bolshevik Government calls upon men and women to swell the ranks of the Red Battalions to defend Petrograd against the "cursed minions of Wilhelm and the German Kaledines."

London dispatches state that advices from Petrograd announce that the *Soviet* Armies are resisting the advance of the Germans everywhere. Petrograd reports the recapture of Pskov by the Bolsheviki, and at Narva the garrison and workmen have formed an army of 10,000 and gone to Reval.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

February 22.—A Berlin dispatch states that a peace treaty between the Ukraine and Germany has been ratified.

February 24.—An Amsterdam dispatch states that the comment of the German press indicates that the breach between Germany and Austria is widening.

Advices from The Hague state that informal peace negotiations with Roumania have been begun at Castle Bufftea, near Bucharest. Territorial acquisitions and economic preferences for Germany and Austria are included in the terms of the Central Powers.

February 25.—An official communication issued in Berlin states that the auxiliary cruiser *Wolf* has returned to a home port after a cruise of fifteen months. She brings 400 prisoners and booty valued at many million marks obtained from captured vessels, eleven of which were sunk. The Kaiser confers the *Ordre pour le Mérite* and several iron crosses on the officers and crew.

A London dispatch states that Chancellor von Hertling announces in the Reichstag that the Russian Government had accepted the German terms and that the conclusion of peace must ensue shortly. German delegates are on their way to Brest-Litovsk, altho the Chancellor admits that there may be a dispute about details.

In a speech before the Reichstag, Count von Hertling intimates a partial agreement with the four principles of peace enunciated by President Wilson, and says that a general peace can be discust on such a basis, with the reservation that the principles must be recognized by all states and peoples. In Washington the statement of Count von Hertling is regarded as in line with the usual vague German promises.

February 26.—Further dispatches from Amsterdam state that the German Chancellor in his "peace" address before the Reichstag defended the campaign against Russia as merely to enable Germany to obtain the fruits of the peace with Ukraine; that Germany had no intention of establishing herself in Esthonia or Livonia, and that self-government would be given to Courland and Lithuania, while Poland was to be created into a free state. Washington dispatches state that President Wilson does not regard the speech of Count von Hertling as having advanced the cause of peace in any degree.

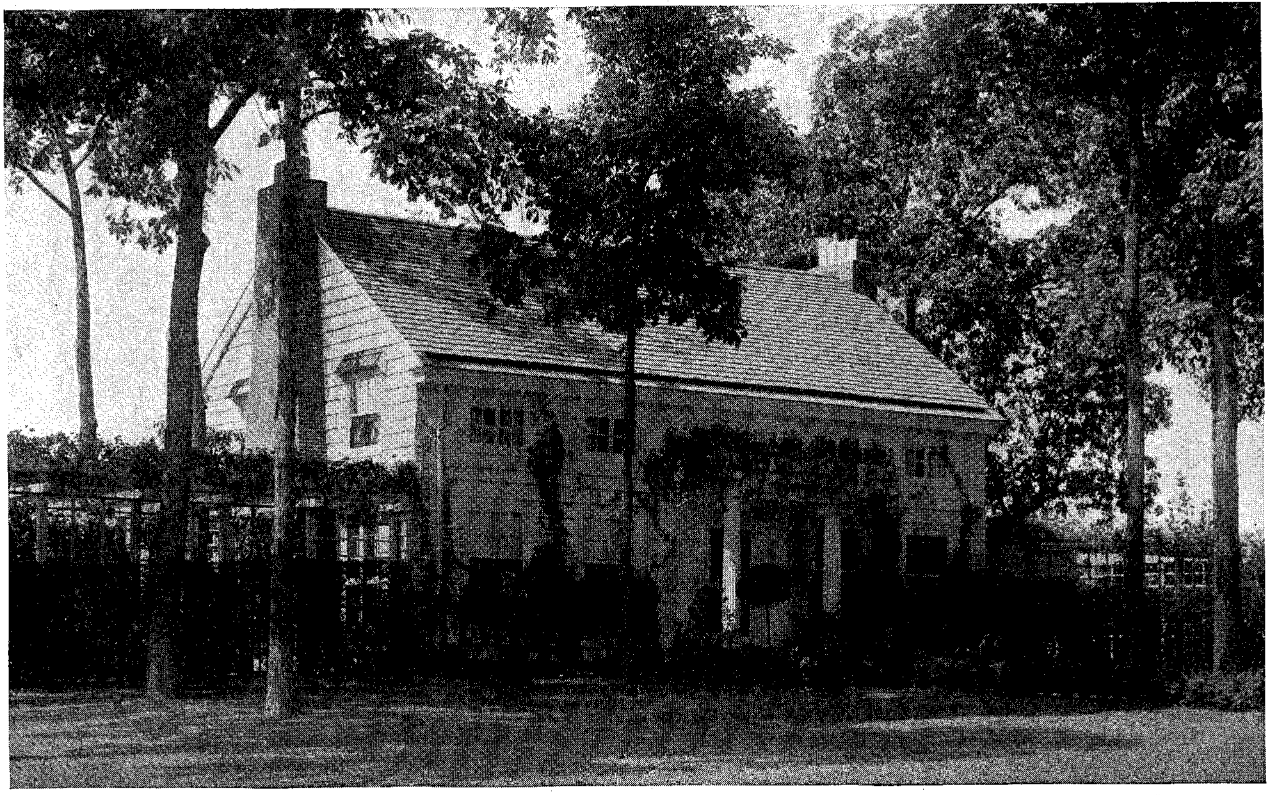
NAVAL OPERATIONS

February 20.—Submarine sinkings during the past week show a slight decrease. Following is the report of the British Admiralty: Arrivals, 2,322; sailings, 2,393. Merchantmen sunk by mine or submarine, more than 1,600 tons, 12; under 1,600 tons, 3, and 1 fishing-vessel. Rome reports the Italian losses during week to have been two steamships of more than 1,500 tons and 1 sailing-vessel.

February 23.—A delayed dispatch from Madrid states that the Spanish steamer *Mar Caspio* with a cargo of cork for New York has been sunk by a submarine. The crew were rescued.

A Trondhjem dispatch to Copenhagen states that the German steamship *Düsseldorf* has been captured by a British auxiliary cruiser.

February 26.—Washington reports the safe arrival at a European port of an American-built submarine-chaser with



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THREE of the essentials for success in building a home are—a practical plan, artistic design, and good workmanship.

But without the fourth essential—proper selection of materials—the other three are of little avail.

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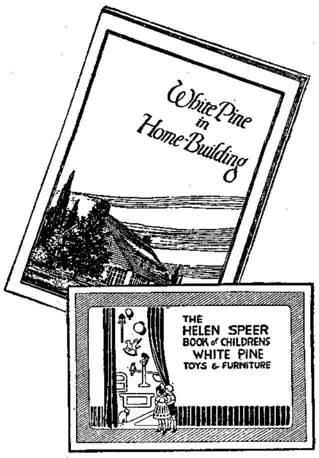
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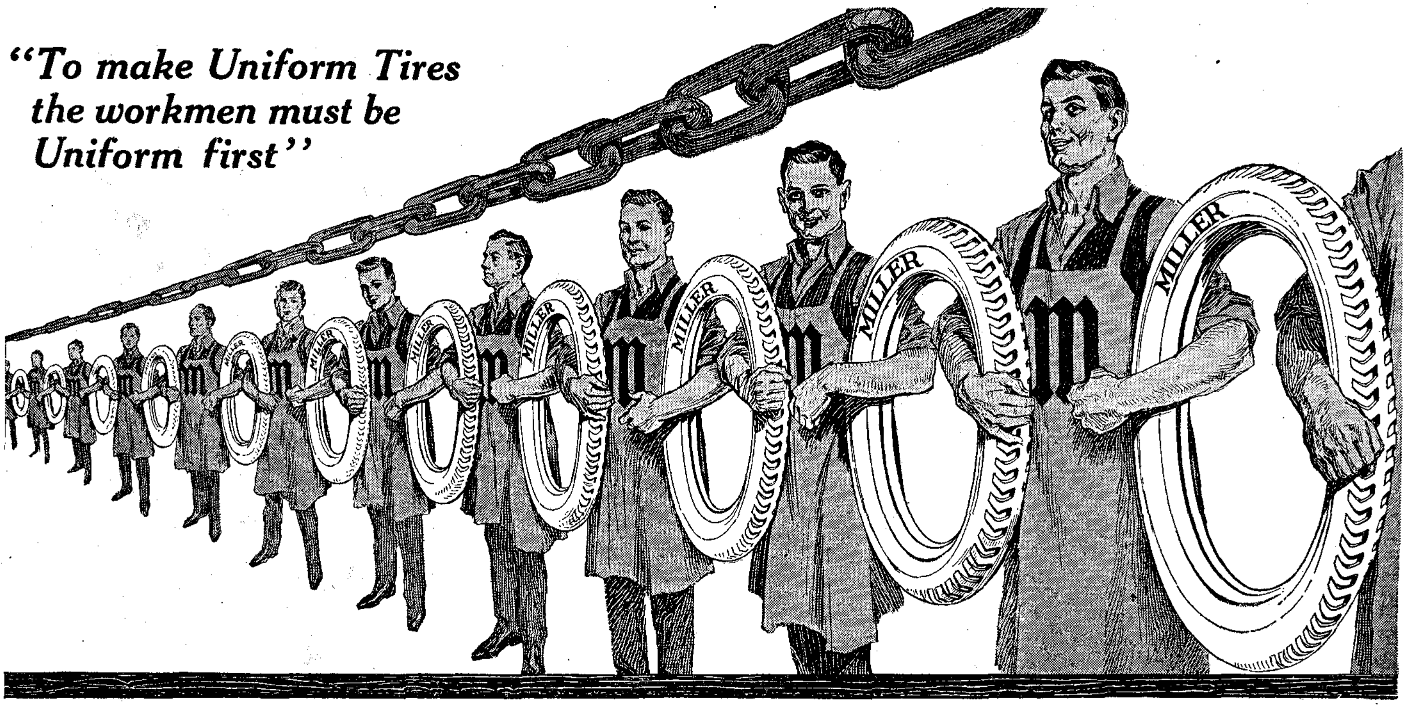
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Chain-Like in Uniformity Are Miller Tires and Men

Seventy per cent of all the American tires are made in Akron, Ohio. Here motorists know more than the average about tire materials and methods.

Here the Miller regiment of champion tire builders first became famous. And here Miller Tires outsell at retail every other make.

Mark why this weight of favor is for Miller Tires among those qualified to judge.

Miller Uniform Tires are ***Geared-to-the-Road.*** Look at their sharp rubber cogs that prevent the wheels from slipping when you start.

They make all roads safer by resisting the tendency to skid.

The Miller built-in-side-wall is made of Nature-waxed fabric. So Miller Tires are specially durable on rutty roads or stony ones where the sides of a tire are exposed to wear.

Tires 99% Excellent

First because of Miller uniform mileage. Because these tires—99 in 100—outrun standard guarantees.

How can you tell in buying other tires whether you'll get one that will run 5,000 miles or fail at 1,000?

Miller Tires are known as Uniform Tires. Miller achieved this uniform mileage by training crack squads to build uniformly.

These men average 96% efficient. The tires they build are 99% excellent. That means that less than 1% ever need adjustment.

Miller UNIFORM MILEAGE Tires
GEARED-TO-THE-ROAD

Prepare For a Shortage

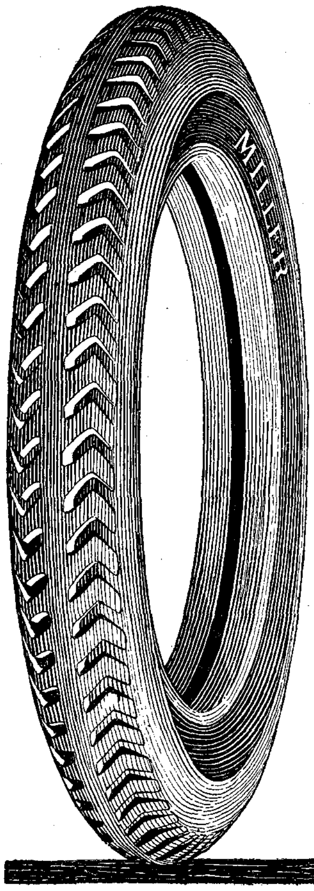
Few workmen can be trained to the Miller Uniformity. So at the best, this year we won't be able to supply more than one motorist in fifty.

To get Uniform Tires, find the Miller dealer in your neighborhood and speak for your season's needs at once.

For utmost air capacity—size for size—ask for Miller Cord Tires. They are wonderfully luxurious—yet not a luxury, because they cost less per mile than any other type.

THE MILLER RUBBER COMPANY, Akron, Ohio

Makers of Miller Red and Gray Inner Tubes—the Team-Mates of Uniform Tires



a French crew on board that had not been heard from since January 15.

Dispatches to the agents in New York tell of the sinking by a submarine on February 21 of the Leyland Line steamship *Philadelphian*, with a large cargo of foodstuffs.

A Madrid dispatch announces the sinking of the Spanish steamship *Neguri* by a submarine. The crew were landed on Ferro Island.

THE WAR IN THE AIR

February 22.—Italian War Office dispatches announce that English aerial squadrons bombard enemy aviation-grounds near the Oderzo-Portogruare Railway. Three enemy planes are brought down during engagements.

According to a dispatch from Buchs, Switzerland, five Entente airmen flying over the Alps bomb Innsbruck, the capital of Austrian Tyrol, killing several persons. The German consulate was hit and trains loaded with soldiers on their way to the Trentino front were attacked from a low altitude.

February 23.—A Paris dispatch announces the death of Edward J. Loughran, of New York, in an aerial combat with four enemy machines.

February 24.—Lieutenant Thierry, the Belgian Ace, is brought down within the enemy lines in a battle with four adversaries, a dispatch from Havre states.

German newspapers reaching Amsterdam state that several persons were killed and wounded and houses destroyed during air-raids on German towns last week.

February 25.—The deaths of Lieut. Leland J. Hagadorn, of Orleans, N. Y., and four cadets as the result of aeroplane accidents are reported to Washington by General Pershing.

February 26.—A London dispatch states that 75 enemy airplanes were brought down by the Royal Flying Corps on the Western front from February 1 to 22, inclusive, according to a statement made by the British Air Ministry, and 120 machines were driven down out of control. Twenty-eight Allied machines are missing. The weight of bombs dropt was 65 tons. On the Italian front since the arrival of the British airmen 58 enemy machines have been destroyed. The British losses were eight.

THE WAR IN PALESTINE

February 20.—A London dispatch states that the British Army in Palestine has advanced on a front of fifteen miles in the direction of Jericho, taking all objectives for an average depth of two miles.

February 22.—A London dispatch states that Jericho has been occupied by the British forces with little opposition.

DOMESTIC

February 21.—Placing the blame at the door of the nation's railroads, Food Administrator Hoover declares that during the next sixty days this country will face the most critical food period in its history. While not disputing the needs, the Railroad Administration denies its responsibility and declares that all foodstuffs offered the railroads have been moved.

The United States Senate, by a vote of 61 to 10, indorses the redraft of the Administration railway control bill by the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A message received by his parents in New York announces the death of Lieut. Harold Kidder Bulkley, younger son of the New York banker, in an airplane flight in England.

Eleven New York manufacturers of uniforms for the United States Government are indicted on charges involving the theft of army cloth valued at $50,000.

Herbert L. Pratt, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, with a squad of prominent business men will leave next week for France to reorganize and direct the canteen service for the American Army during the period of the war.

February 22.—The Administration railroad control measure, which provides for Federal control until eighteen months after the close of the war, and appropriates a fund of $500,000,000 for Federal operation, is passed by the Senate by a *viva voce* vote.

February 23.—President Wilson issues a proclamation in which he fixes the price of 1918 wheat—which must be sold in the market before June 1, 1919—at from $2 to $2.28.

Richard B. Clark, of Baltimore, well known in social circles in New York and Philadelphia, is fined $50 and costs for being idle.

February 24.—A dispatch from St. John, N. F., reports the wreck of the Red Star steamship *Florizel* on a reef twenty miles north of Cape Race during a heavy gale and snowstorm. Of the 136 persons on board, 44 are saved and 92 lost.

Completed figures show that more than 30,000 women have qualified to vote in the four Congressional districts in New York, where special elections will be held on March 5.

February 25.—The Wisconsin State Senate passes a resolution condemning Senator La Follette for his attitude toward the war by a vote of 26 to 3.

A Cleveland dispatch states that Captain Knect, a member of the French National Commission to the United States, declares that far from being "bled white" France, altho having lost 1,000,000 men in the war, still has 3,000,000 men fighting.

February 26.—William H. Taft is named as representative of the public by the five conferees of capital who are in Washington to consider with labor representatives the terms of an industrial peace for the term of the war.

FOREIGN

February 21.—Col. C. A. Repington, military correspondent of the London *Morning Post*, and Howell A. Gwynne, the editor, are fined $500 and costs each for the publication of an article in violation of the military censorship.

A delayed dispatch from Petrograd confirms the report that the Aland Islands have been seized by Swedish forces. The islands formerly belonged to Sweden and are populated largely by Swedes.

February 22.—Charged with spreading pacifist propaganda in England, Clarence Edward Boyington and Paul A. Manning, American representatives of the I. W. W., are sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

February 23.—The Inter-Allied Labor Conference closes its session in London by accepting the war-aims program as enunciated by British labor on December 28.

February 24.—The American steamship *Kentra*, plying between New York and Chilean ports, is stranded near Coronel, and will probably be a total loss. The crew were rescued, a dispatch from Santiago, Chile, reports.

A dispatch from San Juan, Nicaragua, states that a revolution is in progress in Costa Rica. The towns of Alajuela, San Mateo, and Heredia are in the hands of the rebels.

February 25.—The ten millions of people living in London and adjoining districts are put on a meat ration. They accept the conditions cheerfully.

February 26.—London announces that lawlessness in County Clare, Ireland, has rendered necessary the sending of additional troops to assist the police.

FOR THE MAN WHO CARES
The Florsheim SHOE

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One of two hundred styles.
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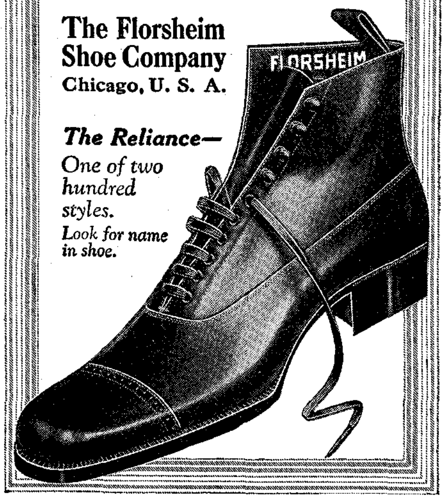

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Now is the time when you really appreciate what it means to wear Dr. A. Reed Cushion Shoes. No matter how slushy, wet and cold the pavements and sidewalks may be, your feet are kept warm and dry by the soft cushion insole for which Dr. A. Reed Shoes are justly famous.

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

CURRENT PRICES AND YIELDS OF WELL-KNOWN CORPORATION BONDS

As a companion table to the one on standard rail and industrial stocks, printed in The Literary Digest of a week ago, the reader will find below a table of corporation bonds, their high and low prices for the years 1906 to 1917, the high and low for the war-period, and the yield in percentages on the prices that prevailed late in February. This table, like the one of stocks, has been taken from *The Investment Weekly*, which revises the table for each of its issues:

	1906-1917		*War-Period*		*Price Feb. 20, 1918*	*Yield P. C.*
First Grade	*High*	*Low*	*High*	*Low*		
Atl. Cot. Line R.R. 1st Mtge. 4s, 1952	102½ (1906)	80½ (1917)	96⅜ (1917)	79½ (1917)	82¾	5.05
C.B.Q.—Great N. Ry. Joint Coll.4s, 1921	100⅜ (1908)	82¾ (1907)	90¼ (1916)	91¼ (1917)	93⅜	5.75
N. Y. C. & Hud. R.R. Gen'l 3½s, 1997	96 (1908)	69½ (1917)	86⅝ (1916)	69½ (1917)	72	5.00
Norf. & Western Ry. 1st cons. 4s, 1996	102⅞ (1906)	80 (1917)	96 (1914)	80 (1917)	84½	5.00
Penna. R.R. Gen. 4½s, 1965	104½ (1917)	86 (1917)	104½ (1917)	86 (1917)	90⅛	5.00
South. Pac. R.R. Refdg. 4s, 1955	97⅝ (1906)	77 (1917)	95 (1917)	77 (1917)	81¾	5.10
Lake Shore Debenture 4s, 1928	99½ (1907)	81½ (1907)	97¼ (1917)	82 (1917)	85¾	5.87
Cen. Lea. Co. 1st Mtge. 5s, 1925	103½ (1916)	78 (1907)	103½ (1916)	91 (1917)	97⅛	5.75
Beth. Steel Co. 1st Mtge. 5s, 1926	104⅛ (1916)	77 (1909)	104⅛ (1916)	93½ (1914)	98½	5.50
U. S. Steel S. F. 5s, 1963	108¼ (1909)	78½ (1907)	107⅝ (1916)	93¼ (1917)	99⅛	5.05
Detroit Edison 1st Coll. 5s, 1933	105⅛ (1917)	90 (1908)	105⅛ (1917)	92 (1917)	95	5.30
So. Bell Tel. & Tel. 1st 5s, 1941	102¼ (1916)	91½ (1917)	102¼ (1916)	91½ (1917)	91	5.50
Second Grade						
Chi. & North West. Deb. 5s, 1921	112¼ (1906)	93½ (1917)	104½ (1915)	93½ (1917)	98	6.00
C., C. Chi. & St. L. Gen. 4s, 1993	102 (1907)	56 (1917)	83 (1915)	56 (1917)	63	6.25
Col. & South. 1st Mtge. 4s, 1929	99 (1909)	81 (1917)	96 (1917)	81 (1917)	86½	6.00
Illinois Cent. Coll. T. 4s, 1953	103½ (1907)	79¼ (1915)	91 (1914)	79¼ (1917)	76	5.60
Union Pacific Conv. 4s. 1927	124¼ (1909)	78¼ (1907)	96 (1916)	81½ (1917)	87	6.00
Wab. Ry. 1st Mtge. 5s, 1939	114½ (1909)	93 (1917)	106⅞ (1917)	93 (1917)	94½	5.25
South. Ry. 1st Consol. 5s, 1994	119⅛ (1906)	50 (1907)	103⅝ (1915)	89 (1917)	92½	5.40
Inter. Rap. Tr. Ref. 5s, 1966	100¼ (1916)	76¼ (1917)	99⅝ (1917)	76¼ (1917)	84½	6.25
Am. T. & T. Coll. Tr. 4s, 1929	96 (1909)	75½ (1908)	92¾ (1917)	80⅞ (1917)	81⅞	6.25
Kings Co. Lt. & Pr. Gold 5s, 1937	110½ (1906)	90 (1917)	105¼ (1917)	90 (1917)	90	5.85
Midvale St. & Old. Sink. Fd. cv. 5s, 1936	95 (1917)	82 (1917)	95 (1917)	82 (1917)	85	6.30
Chic. Gas Lt. & Coke 1st 5s, 1933	107 (1906)	90 (1907)	103¾ (1916)	90 (1917)	91	5.75
Third Grade (Speculative)						
Ches. & Ohio conv. 4½s, 1933	97½ (1911)	65½ (1917)	90 (1915)	65½ (1917)	70⅝	7.60
C. M. & St. Paul conv. 4½s, 1932	107 (1912)	65½ (1917)	103¾ (1916)	65½ (1917)	74	7.30
Seab. Ry. Adj. Income 5s, 1949	84¼ (1912)	42¼ (1917)	72½ (1915)	42¼ (1917)	50¾	10.00
Southern Pacific conv. 4s, 1929	107 (1909)	73 (1917)	90⅜ (1915)	73 (1917)	77½	7.25
South. Ry. Dev. & Gen'l 4s, 1956	85 (1909)	57 (1917)	77⅝ (1916)	57 (1917)	61½	7.15
St. Louis & 'Frisco Adj. 6s, 1955	76 (1917)	54 (1917)	76 (1917)	54 (1917)	67⅛	9.50
Chic. G. Western 1st 4s, 1959	87½ (1910)	52 (1917)	75 (1916)	52 (1917)	54½	9.00
Chi. R. Isl. & Pac. ref. 4s, 1934	94 (1909)	59¼ (1917)	82 (1916)	59¼ (1917)	66½	7.00
Miss. Pac. Gen'l Mtge. 4s, 1965	68¼ (1917)	52½ (1917)	68¼ (1917)	52½ (1917)	58	7.25
Int. Merc. M. 1st & Coll. 5s, 1941	99½ (1916)	87 (1917)	99½ (1916)	87 (1917)	93	6.25
Chile Copper Coll. Tr. cv. 7s, 1923	154 (1916)	96 (1917)	154 (1916)	96 (1917)	106½	5.50

GAINS AND LOSSES FROM THE NEW RESTRICTIONS ON OUR FOREIGN TRADE

That American foreign trade will be much restricted, with the full consent of President Wilson, became virtually a fact when the proclamation as to imports and exports of non-essentials was issued from the White House in the second week of February. Nevertheless, in the opinion of many persons, voiced by the Washington correspondent of *The Journal of Commerce*, "all fears that this step is going to create any great industrial upheaval must be mitigated, inasmuch as there is at present no disposition of the officials of the Government to do anything which will unnecessarily injure capital invested in American industries." At the same time, there promises to be "another shifting of industrial enterprises and a reformation of that industrial mobilization which has already been accomplished for war."

This writer understands that the restrictions on imports and exports had been anticipated for some time. England had been forced to take a similar step some time before. It is scarcity of merchant tonnage and the necessity of increasing our forces in France that have forced us to follow England's example. The War Department has in its possession 110 vessels, including the largest of the interned German passenger vessels and small tramp steamers capable of making a successful trip across the Atlantic. Before the summer is over the War Department expects to have a fleet of 150 vessels, and maybe more. The tonnage of these vessels has not been divulged, but it represents about one-third of the total transatlantic tonnage flying the American flag. To have one-third of our tonnage used constantly in moving troops and supplies to France "means a great drain upon the cargo-space which is available to transport the normal foreign trade of the United States," and with the markets of the world "calling for more and more American supplies as supplies in other quarters become the scarcer, this remaining two-thirds tonnage would be in great demand." It was really for the self-protection of the American people that the President was forced to take the step and direct the War Trade Board to license all imports and exports. In further detail the writer says:

"Those commodities of greatest bulk will be the first to come under the closest scrutiny. This class includes chiefly raw materials going into manufactures. Such raw materials as the United States must obtain from foreign countries for essential consumption will naturally not be curtailed any more than is necessary. The greatest curtailment will be in the exportation of raw materials from the United States. Attention has recently been called to one particular commodity which is most essential in the prosecution of the war, in the manufacture of which twenty-two tons of raw materials are used to make one ton of finished product. The United States has been exporting the raw materials for the manufacture of the finished product. The export restrictions will be here imposed in such a manner as to compel the manufacture of that commodity in this country.

"The name of that commodity has been

deleted because of its military value. Nevertheless, it is understood that it is but one of a number of commodities upon which a great amount of tonnage can be saved by manufacturing it into a state ready for consumption before offering it for export. The export restrictions should therefore redound to the great benefit of American industries. It will mean a considerable shifting in the enterprises in this country, but that is a thing, it is believed, to which American ingenuity can easily adjust itself. Many staple lines of production, such production as has been considered essential to the war, are reputed to have been overproduced. A curtailment in these industries has been promised through natural causes during the next month or two. Labor which would, under ordinary circumstances, be replaced in those lines might well be used in the new lines which will undoubtedly spring up as a result of the foreign-trade restrictions promised. In this readjustment it is anticipated that the trade experts in the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense will be of the greatest assistance.

"Cargo-space for export is in greater demand than space for imports, judging by the foreign-trade figures provided by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce. This has been the case for the past year or more, altho it is true that within the past several months the imports have been increasing at greater ratio than the exports have. A healthy condition will be brought about when a balance is struck between the two. For some time this predominance of exports over imports, to which some Government officials have given the misnomer of 'favorable' trade balance, operated to our advantage. The American dollar became a force in international trade.

"The overpredominance of our exports for more than two years, however, has at last caused a reaction. The American dollar, as reported from many foreign countries, has recently sold at a discount. At one time it was believed that this situation could be controlled by embargoing the exports of gold and silver and other forms of money. The licensing of foreign exchange did not bring about that relief in the situation which was expected from it. If the restrictions on foreign trade, which now promise to be more severe than anything heretofore attempted by the Federal Government, do cut deep into the foreign trade and strike more nearly a balance between imports and exports, the exchange situation should tend to take care of itself.

"Taking the contemplated results in their total, it is anticipated by officials in Washington that the restrictions on our foreign trade will redound to the general good. It will remove those unhealthy influences which have been prevalent heretofore. It will make possible a better national bargaining with other countries where the national welfare of ourselves and of our Allies is at stake. It will tend to increase the manufactures of the United States and will render available a sufficient cargo-space to keep a large American army on the front.

"The restriction of imports and exports, it must be confessed, is due to the operation of the German submarines, and the strength of the Allies on this score is to be tested this summer. Experts anticipate that this season will prove the defeat of the submarines and will also mark the entrance of the United States into that class of great maritime nations. Our production of new merchant ships should begin to have its effects within the next twelve months. If these things develop as we now anticipate, the curtailment of our foreign trade may be but temporary and will be removed by this time next year. By that time we will be turning a greater percentage of our raw materials into finished products, and each pound of exports will be far more valuable than prior to the imposition of these restrictions."

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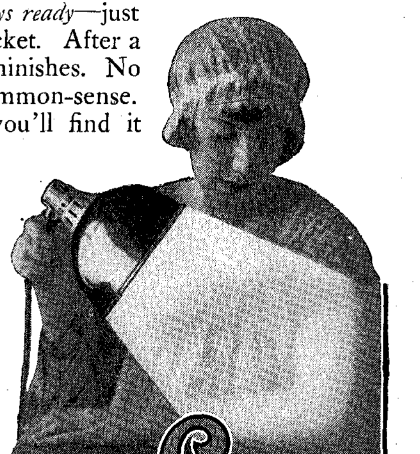

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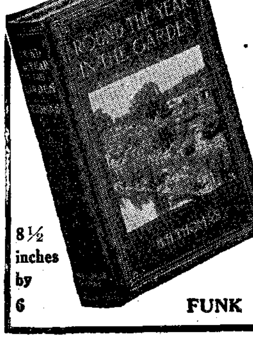

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HOW OCEAN TRAVEL HAS DECLINED

Figures as to the preference given to steamship lines by persons now crossing the Atlantic have been given in a report recently submitted by William C. Moore, landing agent at Ellis Island in New York Harbor. There has been a great decline in this travel as a consequence of two facts: first, the dangers that might be encountered and, secondly, the keeping down of the number as much as possible by the Government, which prohibits any one from going to Europe by refusing to issue a passport if the mission is purely a sightseeing trip. Neutral vessels did the best business, considering the number of trips, but the French line headed the list as to total passengers carried, having 9,549 during the year 1917 in crossing forty times. This line as well as the American line had continued to make sailings without losing any large passenger-ship through the activities of the submarines. Following is a table which shows the number of cabin and steerage passengers landed in New York by the larger companies:

Line	*From*	*Cabin*	*Steerage*	*Trips*
French	Bordeaux	6,181	3,368	40
Norwegian	Christiania	2,924	5,943	12
Italian	Mediter	1,241	6,659	10
American	Liverpool	5,176	2,511	46
Scandinavian	Copenhagen	2,508	4,901	12
Scandinavian	Mediter	2,034	4,065	25
Holland	Rotterdam	2,680	3,305	6
Lamport & Holt	South Amer	2,012	2,547	19
Cunard	Liverpool	1,954	984	38
White Star	Liverpool	1,812	989	32
Fabre	Mediter	235	1,836	8
Anchor	Mediter	19	677	3
Swedish	Gothenburg	206	477	1
Greek	Mediter	108	476	1
Anchor	Glasgow	287	132	8
Atlantic Trans	London	17	329	34
Cunard	London	34	81	12
Miscel		39,272	5,603	719
Totals		68,700	44,883	1026

WHO AMONG US IS ECONOMIZING AND IN WHAT?

That Americans in the mass have been moved to economize seriously as a war-duty seems from various signs unlikely as yet. Many Americans have unquestionably been economizing, but the practise has become far from general. In spite of the strong and even urgent demand voiced in many circles during the year there are many reasons for thinking that comparatively little result as to food, clothing, and the pursuit of pleasures has been secured. A writer in *The Journal of Commerce* notes that it was announced only a few days ago that representatives of the Food Administration had found "an actual increase in the demand for many classes of consumable goods." A recent publication dealing with a food-survey with respect to sugar showed "an actual advance for the year over the preceding five-year average in the consumption of that article." In many classes of durable merchandise reports of dealers were to the effect that "demand was considerably in excess of their capacity to supply." The writer adds that "a variety of indications pointing in the same direction" might be cited, "confirmatory of the general and evidently well-founded impression obtained by one who looks about him with intelligence in almost any part of the country."

This, however, "does not mean that there has been no saving anywhere." Some classes in the community and some sections of the country "have undoubtedly seen their duty more clearly than others," and have refrained from wasteful expenditure in various directions. Such as these have begun the process of cutting down, even in certain articles formerly classed as necessaries," but all their efforts "seem to have been offset by the greater disposition of others to spend." Perhaps the most encouraging sign thus far observed is found in the fact that a marked reduction has taken place in the importation of luxuries. A compilation by the National City Bank of New York shows that in many articles of luxury imported the 1917 imports were from 20 per cent. to 50 per cent. below those of the earlier years of the war, despite the fact that in most cases prices per unit of quantity were higher than in earlier years.

The list is a long one and includes many articles of food, clothing, and personal adornment. Diamonds, pearls, laces, plushes, ribbons, hats, bonnets, feathers, jewelry, glove-leather, fruits, oilves, olive-oil, cheese, macaroni, cream, and confectionery all showed a marked fall-off in 1917. Precious stones showed a reduction of 8 million dollars when compared with the importations of 1916, pearls alone over 6 million dollars' reduction, diamonds, cut but not set, a reduction of about 4 millions. Art works showed a fall of about 3 million dollars and approximately 4 millions when compared with 1914. The cotton laces imported in 1917 were nearly 7 million dollars below those of 1916 and 14 million dollars below those of 1914. In silk laces the value of imports was but little more than one-half that of 1916, silk plushes less than one-half, and silk ribbons only about 10 per cent. of the 1915 imports. The hats and bonnets imported in 1917 were slightly less in value than in earlier years, despite higher prices. This was also true of jewelry, platinum, musical instruments, automobiles, glove-leather, tanned goatskins, and many other articles. The feathers imported in 1917 amounted to about 3 million dollars in value against over 5 millions in 1915, and more than 6 millions in 1914. In ostrich-feathers alone, the imports of 1917 were less than a half-million dollars against 2½ millions in 1915. Drest furs and manufactures of fur showed a decline, but undrest fur an increase. Further interesting facts are presented in this compilation:

"In foods of the character usually considered luxuries, the fall-off is distinctly marked. Cheese, chiefly brought from France, Italy, and Switzerland, shows for 1917 but 6 million pounds against 28 millions in 1916, 39 millions in 1915, and 55 millions in 1914. Cream imported in 1917 chiefly from Canada was but 770,000 gallons, against 1,321,000 gallons in 1915 and 2,230,000 in 1914. Olives, chiefly from Italy and Spain, are in 1917 only 4½ million gallons against over 6½ millions in 1915, while olive-oil shows a fall of over a million dollars in value in the 1917 imports when compared with 1915. Macaroni, of which the foreign product may perhaps be classed as a luxury in view of the fact that the United States now turns out 12 million dollars' worth per annum, shows an importation in 1917 of but 1 million pounds against over 16 millions in 1916 and more than 33 millions in 1915. Malt liquors imported in 1917 were but 1½ million gallons against 2½ millions in 1916 and over 5½ millions in 1914. Gin imports in 1917 were only 230,000 gallons, against 536,000 in 1916 and nearly 1 million in 1914. Champagne imported in 1917 was 167,000 dozen quarts against 239,000 dozen in 1916, and mineral waters in 1917, 214,000 dozen quarts, against 574,000 dozen in 1916, and 951,000 dozen in 1914. Even the gum-chewers seem to have yielded to the general impulse for a reduction of expenditures, since the quantity of chicle, the chief constituent of chewing-gum, shows a fall-off of about 1 million pounds in 1917

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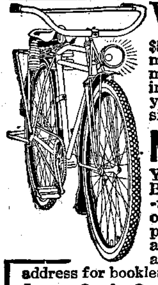

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when compared with 1916 and over 2 million pounds when compared with 1915.

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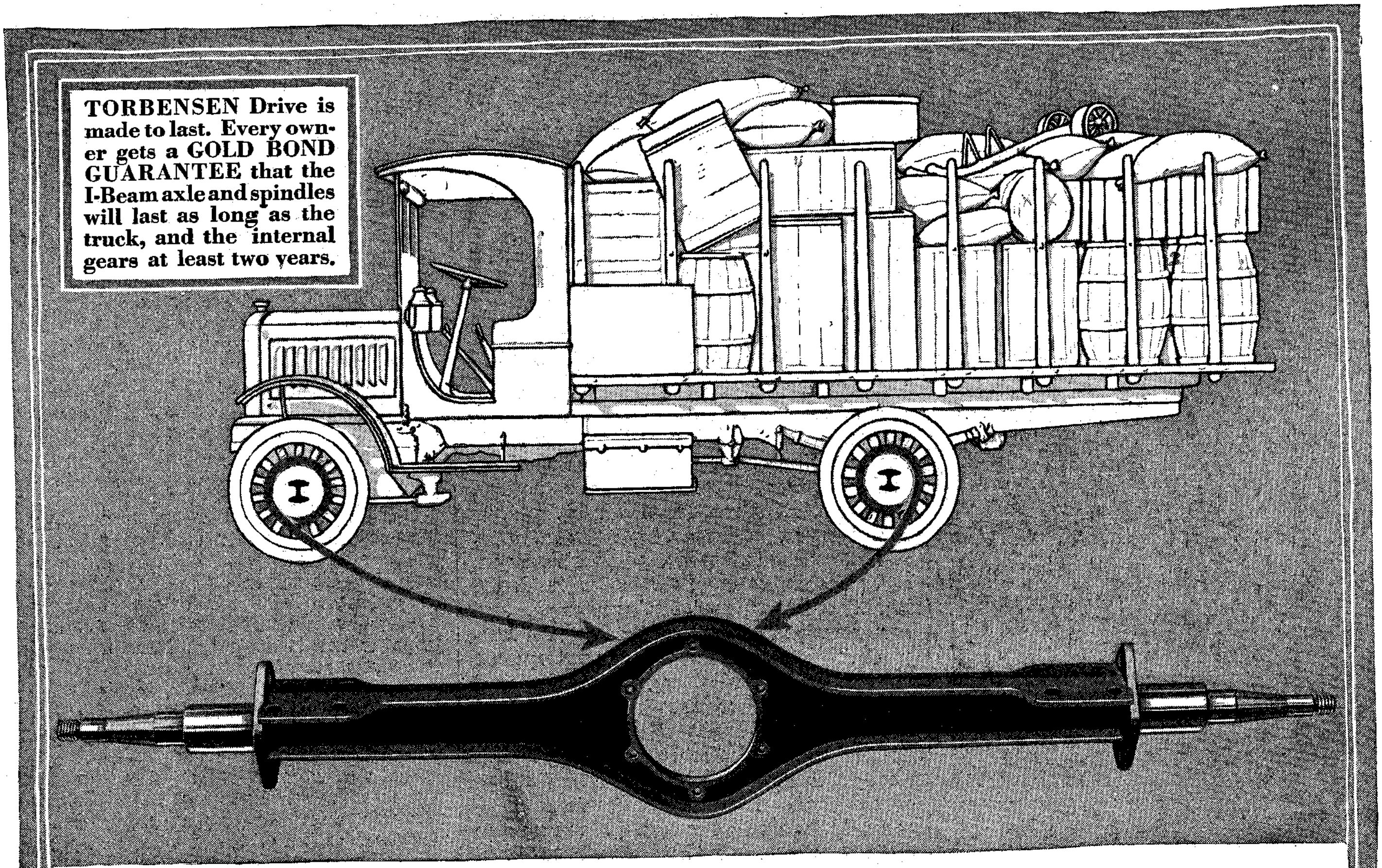
Following is a table accompanying the article, in which are shown the imports of principal luxuries into the United States in 1917, compared with 1916, 1915, and 1914, some of these figures being referred to in the above summary, but others not:

		*1917**	*1916*	*1915*	*1914*
Art works	$	17,430,000	21,243,524	16,496,822	22,109,958
Macaroni, etc	Lbs.	1,010,000	16,114,005	35,703,830	96,141,048
	$	75,000	1,172,057	2,229,457	4,422,339
Automobiles	No.	82	1,429	221	286
	$	119,000	770,319	327,296	493,305
Chicle	Lbs.	5,854,000	7,250,336	7,916,893	5,896,556
	$	2,954,000	3,198,153	2,903,018	2,178,053
Cotton: total laces	$	12,862,000	20,451,984	19,753,031	26,378,288
Embroideries	$	1,766,000	4,947,927	7,188,860	7,699,830
Lace curtains	$	314,000	571,410	423,368	694,659
Laces & lace edgings	$	7,230,000	10,892,908	10,271,700	15,488,723
Nets or nettings	$	1,502,000	2,777,842	1,171,924	1,327,870
Veils or veilings	$	12,000	22,039	8,727	28,724
Plushes, velvets, etc	Sq. Yds.	2,247,000	4,227,528	2,996,729	3,484,603
	$	1,540,000	2,018,593	1,418,620	1,707,769
China, etc., decorated	$	3,518,000	3,227,590	4,059,863	6,102,888
Feathers	$	2,908,000	4,060,077	5,336,812	6,428,715
Olives	Gal.	4,520,000	6,672,683	3,713,315	5,743,130
	$	1,869,000	2,742,684	1,551,152	2,528,390
Gold & silver jewelry	$	252,000	307,510	387,150	775,364
Leather—Glove	$	86,000	301,345	562,438	1,463,230
Goatskins, tanned	$	4,090,000	7,894,567	2,209,050	1,779,457
Cheese	Lbs.	6,360,000	28,515,766	38,919,345	55,477,044
	$	2,579,000	7,595,263	7,778,497	9,706,645
Cream	Gal.	772,000	920,808	1,321,538	2,229,499
	$	730,000	802,971	1,138,156	1,945,497
Oils: Olive, edible	Gal.	6,781,000	7,382,353	6,368,872	6,780,936
	$	9,366,000	10,407,608	8,105,834	8,421,499
Cigaret-paper, books, etc	$	5,789,000	2,359,219	1,027,509	938,597
Platinum, Unmfd. and ingots	Troy Oz.	31,000	53,584	61,437	72,267
	$	2,481,000	3,157,319	2,412,008	2,976,623
Precious stones—total	$	42,180,000	51,590,080	26,521,339	19,764,987
Diamonds—cut, not set	$	19,201,000	24,276,882	13,140,548	12,022,146
Pearls not strung	$	5,168,000	11,972,018	4,309,827	2,142,221
Silk: laces, embroidery, etc	$	2,980,000	5,567,547	3,264,527	3,597,233
Plushes, velvets, etc	Lbs.	172,000	309,589		686,084
	$	1,066,000	1,545,480	1,312,684	2,468,418
Ribbons, etc	$	150,000	227,131	1,574,226	2,317,716
Ginger root, unground	Lbs.	3,454,000	6,079,503	4,329,569	3,528,142
	$	333,000	477,289	226,994	152,324
Malt liquors	Gal.	1,576,000	2,619,564	2,235,042	5,807,348
	$	1,137,000	1,561,798	1,199,756	2,440,953
Cordials	Gal.	284,000	355,354	315,580	446,724
	$	697,000	887,417	683,409	938,635
Gin	Gal.	231,000	536,328	711,669	925,362
	$	464,000	565,926	696,636	860,590
Champagne	Doz. Qts.	167,000	239,444	140,985	144,245
	$	2,973,000	4,078,773	2,472,624	2,471,856
Mineral waters	Doz. Qts.	214,000	574,480	536,136	951,228
	$	257,000	626,797	550,071	874,094
Candy	Lbs.	318,000	766,746	included in articles prior to	all other ar- Jan. 1, 1916
	$	58,000	127,856		
Tobacco, leaf for wrappers	Lbs.	5,667,000	5,881,550	3,756,212	7,862,932
	$	7,551,000	8,519,862	4,646,946	9,992,256
Wood, briar root	$	417,000	557,244	297,570	371,203

*Estimated.

When our exports are studied, the changes to be noted are quite different in character. Here we often find notable increases, but they are mainly in articles needed in, or used in, the war. The table is limited to "exports of principal luxuries from the United States" in 1917 as compared with 1916, 1915, and 1914:

		1917	*1916*	*1915*	*1914*
Art works	$	285,000	486,647	314,865	1,100,825
Athletic goods	$	1,336,000	660,016	696,860	695,878
Blacking and polish	$	1,032,000	903,052	649,278	546,391
Autos, passenger	No.	64,000	61,947	41,864	32,335
	$	51,803,000	43,725,087	55,045,090	19,521,708
Chewing-gum	$	1,459,000	942,511	not sepa	rately stated
Confectionery	$	2,016,000	2,126,776	1,530,313	1,185,894
Cotton: Laces and embroidery	$	1,550,000	771,742	382,443	264,294
Flowers, cut	$	106,000	98,810	not sepa	rately stated
Canned peaches	$	5,510,000	no data	no data	no data
Furs, unmfd., raw	$	9,848,000	8,444,731	3,698,964	10,206,935
Furs, drest and manufactures of	$	3,885,000	5,008,751	1,029,535	1,310,777
Plate glass	$	2,181,000	1,868,117	1,500,727	193,874
Gold and silver—manufactures of	$	509,000	659,682	437,879	303,623
Gold and silver jewelry	$	1,135,000	1,332,326	842,410	798,641
Leather—Glove	$	1,407,000	1,111,876	499,046	418,222
Patent	$	5,977,000	6,998,361	3,065,687	1,651,242
Kid	Sq. Ft.	60,198,000	106,249,449	92,708,240	74,839,198
	$	25,028,000	20,146,618	17,170,670	13,290,170
Musical instruments	$	4,862,000	3,789,896	2,723,065	2,489,502
Perfumery, etc	$	3,674,000	3,526,195	2,182,086	1,513,816
Motion-picture films not exposed	Lin. Ft.	55,548,000	60,304,446	125,857,800	88,401,445
	$	1,232,000	1,883,427	2,857,800	2,581,138
Motion-picture films, exposed	Lin. Ft.	110,838,000	164,214,434	72,996,533	29,178,859
	$	6,308,000	7,377,648	3,855,374	2,161,482
Plated ware, except cutlery	$	2,486,000	1,646,715		
Platinum, unmfd	Troy Oz.	4,000	1,145		
	$	228,000	97,998		
Platinum, manufactures of	$	57,000	83,864		
Silk manufactures	$	7,809,000	6,334,493	3,541,098	2,408,627
Wines, liquors, etc	$	4,202,000	4,628,699	3,516,698	3,583,090
Other beverages	$	431,000	343,636	447,938	365,049
Tobacco, unmfd. leaf	$	46,616,000	62,626,459	52,154,872	43,877,341
Cigaret	$	11,399,000	7,584,345	3,301,094	4,227,449
Cigars and cheroots	$	56,000	36,535	27,327	32,122
Tobacco, plug	$	1,375,000	1,430,256	1,421,073	1,741,422
Tobacco, smoking	$	1,088,000	1,123,828	1,047,276	801,793
Toys	$	2,028,000	2,017,354	1,610,164	769,385



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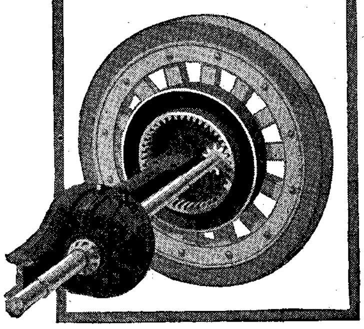

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HOW OUR CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES HAVE GROWN

Before the war Germany sold to the United States somewhere in the neighborhood of $250,000,000 worth of chemicals every year. By the time the war is over Germany, in the words of a writer in the New York *Times*, "will have lost that valuable special commerce, because the chemists of the United States, spurred by necessity, have learned to do what the Germans accomplished." Prof. D. D. Jackson, of Columbia University, is quoted, after surveying more than three years of war, as seeing it as a "struggle of the chemists, who were called upon to furnish materials for bombing and gassing, fuels for ambulances, supplies for automobiles and airplanes, guncotton for torpedoes, high explosives for depth bombs, cement for concrete defenses, gas-masks, oils, and concentrated foods, potash, nitrogen, and phosphorus compounds for fertilizer, khaki color for soldiers' uniforms, and numerous pharmaceutical products for hospitals." Before the war Germany supplied the world with the better grades of chemical apparatus and reagents, and the United States alone bought many millions of dollars' worth of laboratory glassware annually. Since all of these importations ceased we have been able, Professor Jackson said, to make our own glassware, of a quality superior to that manufactured in Germany or Austria. Professor Jackson is quoted in detail:

"Before 1914 every pound of synthetic phenol came from Europe. Now a score or more plants are producing it in large quantities, chiefly for use in the manufacture of picric acid for war-purposes. The September *Chemical Engineer* stated that the Edison works at Orange, N. J., are furnishing regularly 3,000,000 pounds of phenol a month.

"At the beginning of the war potash salts, as, for instance, pearl ash, was selling at less than three cents a pound, and shortly after the price rose to $1.50 a pound, or more. Industrial establishments were obliged to use substitutes for all potash compounds or go out of business. Germany produced practically all of the potash at that time. To-day many methods are employed in this country to produce potash, some of which may well compete with the German products after the war.

"Before the war Germany made most of our colors used in textiles, leather, straw, feathers, paper, ink, pigments, varnishes, and for innumerable other products of our manufacture. At present we are ourselves manufacturing a quantity of color-compounds equal to that used by us in normal times, and the number of colors produced is constantly increasing. Many concerns now manufacturing dye-stuff intermediates have their own nitric acid, oleum, nitration, sulfonation, and acid recovery plants.

"With proper legislation we can manufacture on a competitive basis practically every chemical product which we now import. Cheap labor is not a factor of importance. The tremendous advantage which Germany had at the beginning of the war has taken more than three years to counteract, and the result has been an awakening in other countries to the necessity of furthering the chemical and metallurgical industries in every possible way.

"The Germans have for many years realized the grave necessity of furthering the work of the chemist and the chemical engineer for warfare, as well as for the necessities of industry in time of peace. They knew that by developing their enormous color establishments in peace times they were producing factories which could be readily changed over to explosive works in time of war.

"They realized that the industries for the fixation of nitrogen used in fertilizers in time of peace could also be used for the production of enormous quantities of picric acid and trinitrotoluene in war-time. They realized the necessity for acetone, synthetic phenol, industrial alcohol, and all the numerous solvents and compounds used in peace as a still greater necessity for war."

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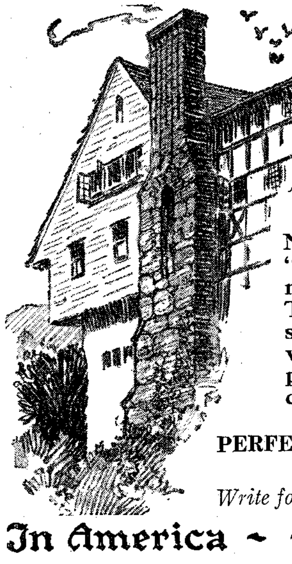

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

To Several Correspondents—In the reply to "Q.," Albany, N. Y. in The Digest for January 12, 1918, the term "coordinating conjunction" was used by mistake for "subordinating conjunction."

"C. J. W.," New York, N. Y.—"In what gender is *man-of-war* or *men-of-war?*"

In English every noun that indicates an inanimate object is of the neuter gender, but it is often figuratively represented as having sex. To-day ships are personified as feminine, but usage has varied. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the masculine pronoun was used probably on account of the application of *man* to ships, as in the case of the legendary spectral ship supposed to be seen near the Cape of Good Hope in stormy weather—the Flying Dutch*man;* also, in the words *merchantman* and *man-of-war*.

> Euery shyp wayed *his* anker
> They hoysed they sayles sayled a lofte.
> —*Agincourt* (1426).

> In a shyppe the Rudder ought to be nolesse then may suffise to direct *hys* course.
> —Kyd, *Household Philosophy*, p. 278 (1588).

Shakespeare used the feminine pronoun.

> The shippe was under sail, and here *she* comes amain.
> —*Love's Labour's Lost*, act v, sc. 2 (1592).

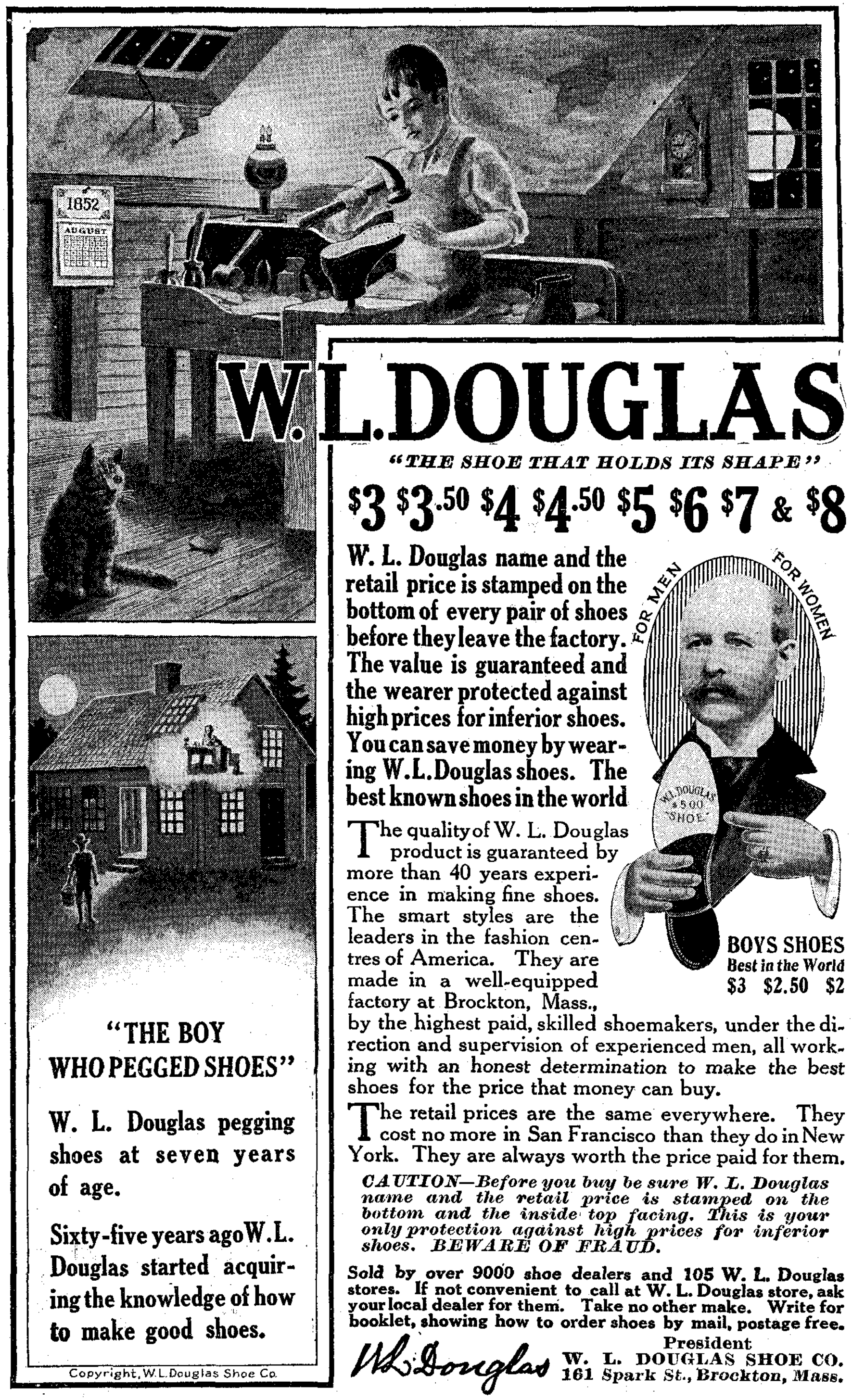
The term *man-of-war* designating a vessel equipped for warfare has been traced back to 1484:

"As *he* cam to Callez wardd ij [two] men of warre of Frensche mett w^t *hym* and fawght w^t *hym.*"—*Cely Papers* (1484).

Established usage applies the neuter pronoun "it" to *man-of-war* and "they" to *men-of-war*, but when the name of the war-ship alone is cited the feminine pronoun *she* is invariably used notwithstanding the fact that the name may be masculine, feminine, or neuter. Thus, when speaking or writing of such war-ships as the *Ariadne*, the *Calliope*, the *Diamond*, the *Lion*, the *Nelson*, the *Neptune*, the *Rochambeau*, the *Texas*, or the *Washington*, we invariably refer to them by name and thereafter with the feminine pronoun; as, "The United States armored-cruiser *Washington* dropped anchor in the Hudson River off 91st Street this morning; *she* will sail south to-morrow."

"H. C. B.," Niagara Falls, N. Y.—"Referring to a recently married common friend a crony of mine described him as being 'in the seventh heaven.' What is the meaning and what the origin of this expression?"

The seventh heaven is defined as a place of supreme or ecstatic bliss. It is the highest of all heavens. According to the Mohammedan system there are seven heavens, of which the *first heaven* is of pure silver, where the stars hang like lamps on chains of gold. Here Mohammed found Adam and Eve. The *second heaven* is of effulgent steel and dazzling splendor, and there prophet Noah was found. The *third heaven* is studded with precious stones too dazzling for the eye of man. It is there that Azrael, the Angel of Death, is stationed and is forever writing or blotting out names in a large book. It is the register of the newly born or recent dead. In the *fourth heaven*, which is of the finest silver and at a height of five hundred days' journey, dwells the Angel of Tears, who weeps ceaselessly on account of the sins of men. In the *fifth heaven* the Avenging Angel dwells. It is of the purest gold and there Mohammed met Aaron the High Priest. The *sixth heaven* is composed of Hasala or carbuncle of brilliant fire. There dwells the Guardian Angel of heaven and earth, half-snow and half-fire. There the Prophet met Moses, who wept with envy. The *seventh heaven* is formed of divine light beyond the power of tongue to describe. There each inhabitant is bigger than the whole earth and has 70,000 heads, each head 70,000 mouths, each mouth 70,000 tongues, and each tongue speaks 70,000 languages, all being forever employed in chanting the praises of the Most High. There dwelt Abraham. The Cabalists maintained that there are seven heavens, each rising in happiness above the other, the seventh being the abode of God and the highest class of angels.



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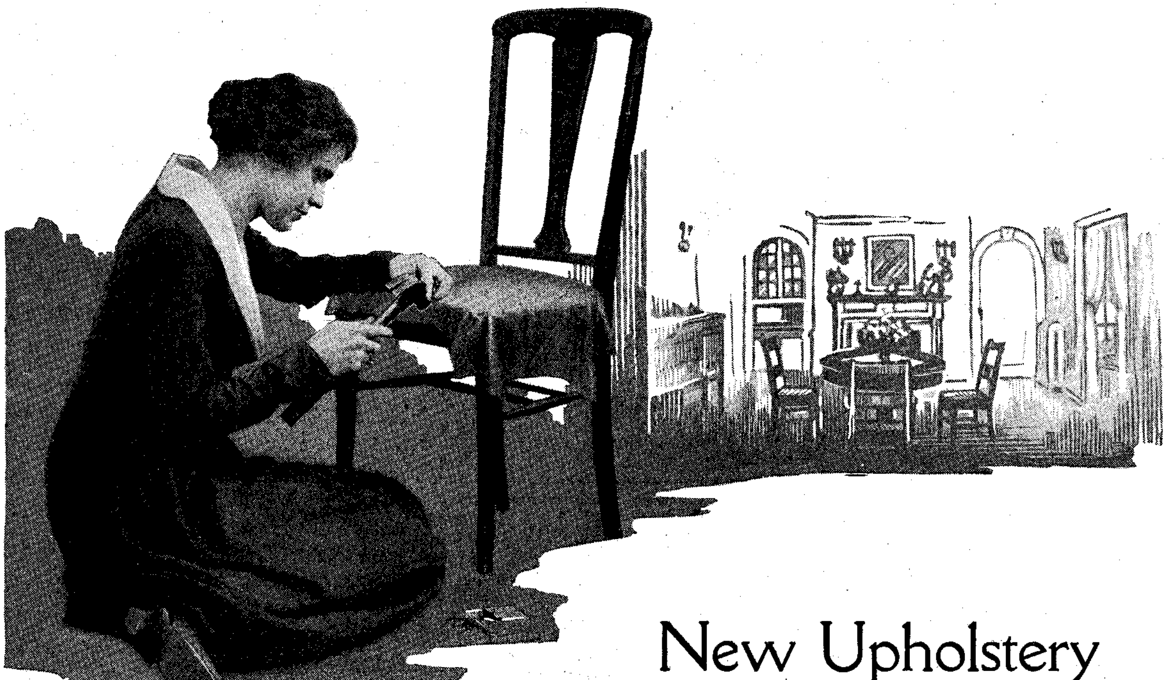

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